



**JOHN F. KENNEDY
SPACE CENTER**

SP-169-D
December 21, 1964

SATURN IB ELECTRICAL
GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
FOR LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

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LAUNCH SUPPORT EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

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SUPPORT EQUIPMENT FOR
LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

TECHNICAL STAFF
LAUNCH SUPPORT EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AGCS	Automatic Ground Control Station
DE	Launch Equipment Branch
DL	Launcher-Transporter Systems Branch
DP	Propellant Systems Branch
ECS	Environmental Control System
EGSE	Electrical Ground Support Equipment
ESE	Electrical Support Equipment
GH _e	Gaseous Helium
GN ₂	Gaseous Nitrogen
GOX	Gaseous Oxygen
He	Helium
J	Junction
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
LC-34	Launch Complex 34
LCC	Launch Control Center
LEM	Lunar Excursion Module
LH ₂	Liquid Hydrogen
LN ₂	Liquid Nitrogen
LOX	Liquid Oxygen
MSFC	Marshall Space Flight Center

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS (Cont.)

PTCS	Propellant Tanking Computer System
RP-1	Rocket Propellant (refined kerosene)
TC	Thrust Chamber
UB	Umbilical

SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

1-1. PURPOSE

This document presents, locates, and describes the Saturn IB electrical ground support equipment (EGSE) that is under the design cognizance of the Launch Support Equipment Engineering Division for Launch Complex 34 (LC-34) as presently defined.

1-2. SCOPE

This document is limited to a description of the EGSE provided by, or under the design cognizance of, the Launch Support Equipment Engineering Division for LC-34, Eastern Test Range (ETR), Cape Kennedy, Florida. The design of much of the equipment described herein is not yet complete. This document therefore will be revised to reflect changes and modifications as they occur. In broad terms, however, the function and purpose of the systems and equipment described are not expected to change.

1-3. LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

LC-34 is located within the Eastern Test Range and provides the facilities and equipment necessary to receive, assemble, check out, and launch Saturn IB vehicles with their payloads. LC-34 consists of the following major categories of facilities or equipment:

- a. Launch Pedestal
- b. Automatic Ground Control Station (AGCS)
- c. Umbilical Tower
- d. Launch Control Center (LCC)
- e. Propellant Facilities
- f. High Pressure Gas Facilities

LC-34 is designed for fixed operation; that is, the vehicle is assembled and checked out on the launch pedestal at the launch pad. Assembly and service of the vehicle is accomplished through the use of a mechanized mobile tower and platform structure called the service structure. Assembled vehicle checkout and launch activity in the pad area are accomplished by the use of automatic check-out equipment that is located in the LCC.

The major items of equipment or facilities designed by the Launch Support Equipment Engineering Division for LC-34 to implement the Saturn IB program are:

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- a. Firing Accessories
- b. Propellant Facilities
- c. High Pressure Gas Facilities
- d. Environmental Control Systems (ECS)

The general layout of the launch equipment electrical system for Saturn IB is presented in figure 1-1.

The launch equipment electrical system for Saturn IB on Launch Complex 37 (LC-37) is essentially the same as that on LC-34 except as indicated in figure 1-1. LC-37 does not have valve panels 2 and 4 and equipment locations are different from LC-34 in some instances. Electrical interconnect drawings are therefore different for the two complexes.

The location of the racks and other major launch equipment electrical items is presented in figure 1-2.



1-3

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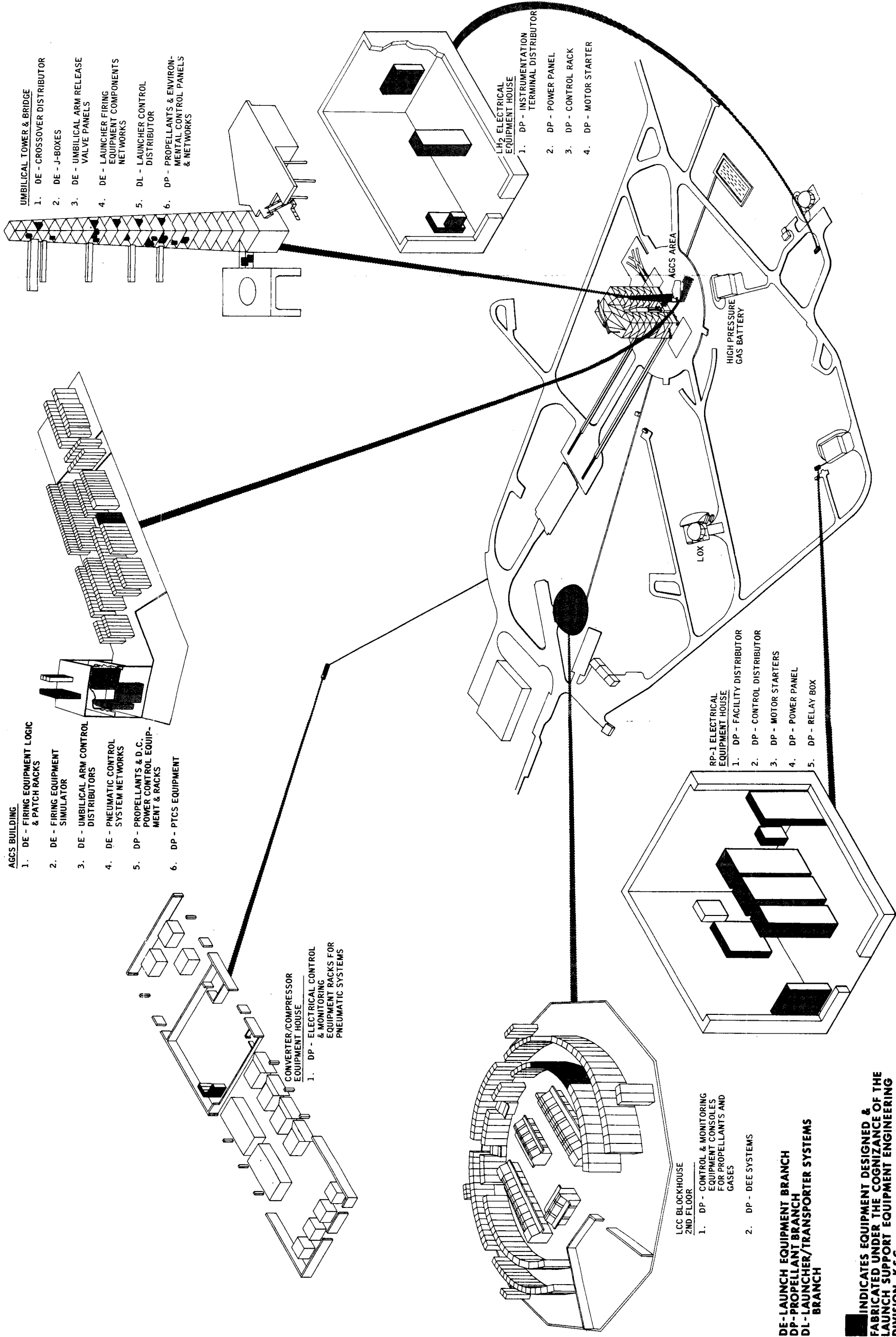


Figure 1-2. Launch Support Equipment Engineering Division Electrical Ground Support Equipment for Saturn IB - Launch Complex 34

SECTION II

FIRING ACCESSORIES AND GROUND ELECTRICAL NETWORKS

2-1. PNEUMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM

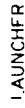
The pneumatic control system provides the control and monitor functions for the gaseous nitrogen (GN_2) and helium (H_e) systems at the launch pad. The control and monitor panels provided by Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) are located in the LCC blockhouse. The electrical interface of the MSFC panels and the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) pneumatic control distributors is relay distributors 55A1A1 and 55A1A2 in the first floor of the AGCS. Relay modules in the relay distributors in the AGCS provide the required logic for the controlling and monitoring functions for the pneumatic and hydraulic systems.

The following valve panels and components, located on the launch pedestal, are connected to distributor 69 in the AGCS by way of distributor 53A5, which is located on the bridge between the launch pedestal and the AGCS.

- a. Thrust Chamber (TC) Fuel Purge Vent System - Launch Equipment Branch (DE)
- b. Launch Valve Panels 2 and 4 - (DE)
- c. Holddown Arms Valve Panel - Launcher-Transporter Systems Branch (DL)
- d. Fuel Mast Valve Box - (DE)
- e. Holddown Arms Released Limit Switches (Fins 1 through 4 and Fins 1-S through 4-S) - DL
- f. Liquid Oxygen (LOX) Mast Valve Box - DE
- g. Launcher Junction Box - DE
- h. Engine Servicing Platform - DE
- i. Engine Removal Winch - DE
- j. Lift-Off Switches (Fins 1 and 3) - DE
- k. UB Control Box - DE

The cables between this listed equipment and the junction (J) boxes and the cables between distributor 53A5 and facility distributor 69 are designed and provided by DE. The cable interconnect drawing is presented in figure 2-1.

Pneumatic control distributors 55A10A1 and 55A10A2 interconnect with the various GN_2 components, transducers, and valve panels. Pneumatic control distributors 55A10A3 and 55A10A4 interconnect with the various H_e system components, transducers, and valve panels located in the first floor of the AGCS. Distributors 55A10A1 through 55A10A4 provide the interconnect between the end items and relay distributor 55A1A2. Relay distributor 55A1A2 contains the relay modules that perform the DE logic functions; this distributor also serves



2-3/2-4

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as the interconnects between the KSC equipment and networks and the dc power and AGCS electrical integration patch racks that are provided by MSFC. The electrical cables between the end items, pneumatic control distributors, the relay distributor, and the MSFC patch rack and dc power panel are designed and provided by DE. The cable interconnect drawing is presented in figure 2-2.

High-pressure distributor 59A4 is located in the first floor of the AGCS and provides the electrical interconnect between the high-pressure GN_2 and H_2 supply system and components at the pad storage area and relay distributor 55A1A2. J box 59A1A1 serves as the interconnect between relay distributor 55A1A1 and the hydraulic cart electrical system and certain monitoring functions related to the hydraulic system. The cables between the end items, the high-pressure distributor and the relay distributor and J box 59A1A1 are designed and provided by DE. The electrical interconnect drawing is presented in figure 2-3.

Relay distributor 55A1A1, located in the first floor of the AGCS, provides the interconnect between the propellants systems, the facilities equipment, the MSFC dc power distributor, and the DE electrical networks on the umbilical tower by way of facility distributor 69 and the umbilical distributors on the umbilical tower. It also contains the DE relay and diode modules that provide the logic and transfer functions for the DE electrical equipment on the umbilical tower. In the same area, and interconnected with relay distributor 55A1A1, are the DE checkout racks 55A2 and 55A8. Checkout rack 55A2 contains the following panels:

- a. DE Power Supply
- b. Power Panel
- c. Pneumatic Control Distributor
- d. Valve Panel No. 5
- e. Valve Panel No. 10
- f. Launcher Panel
- g. Checkout Distributor

Checkout rack 55A8 contains the following panels:

- a. Power Panel
- b. Apollo Access Arm Panel
- c. Valve Panel No. 9
- d. Umbilical Arm Accumulator Charging Panel
- e. Umbilical Arm Panel
- f. Checkout Distributor

The cabling between the checkout racks and relay distributor is designed and provided by DE.

BULK CABLE CODE
75M50222
-1 2C#18
-2 3C#18
-3 4C#18
-7 3C#8

A75M50223
-2 3C#20
8 61C#20

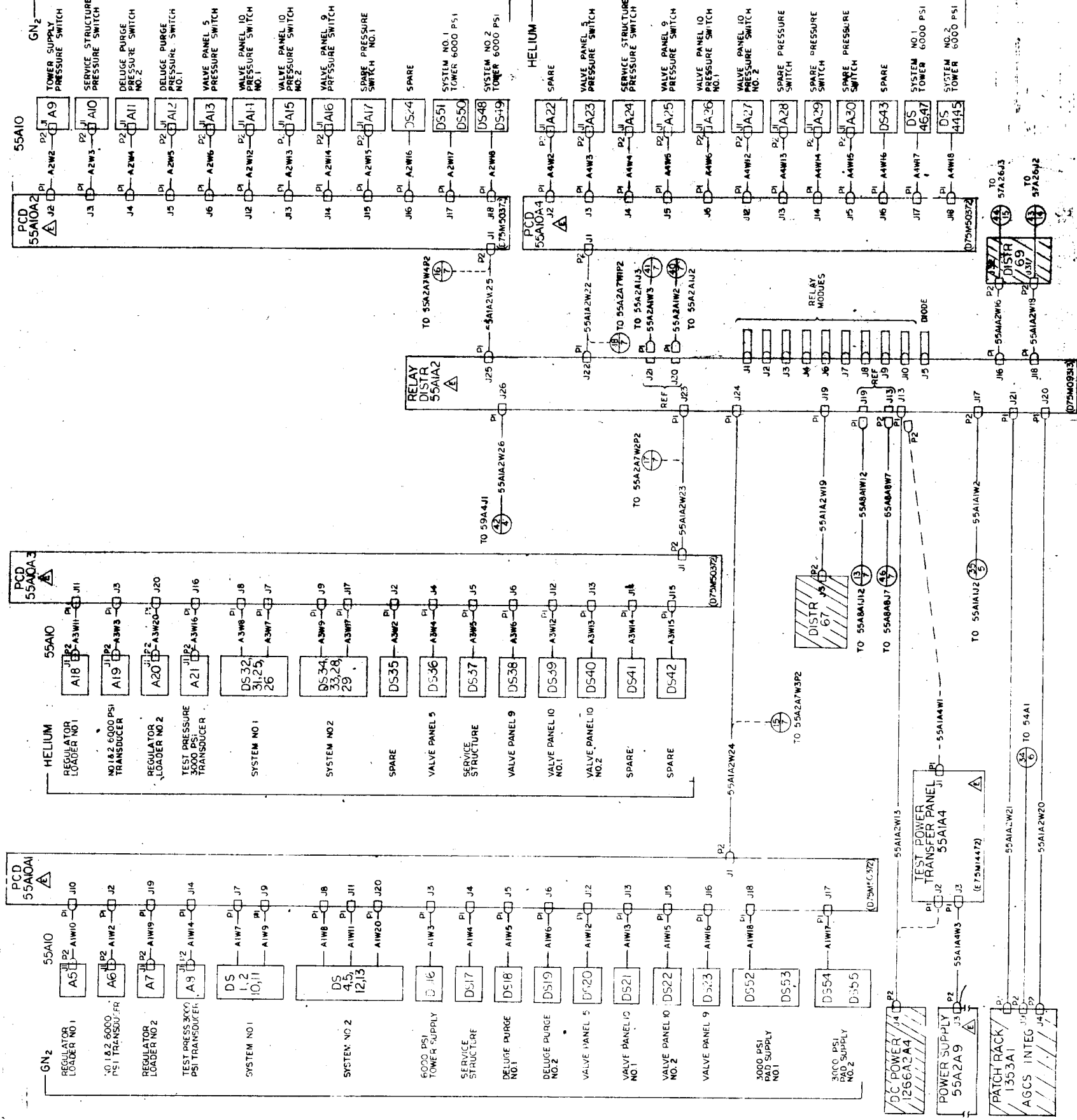
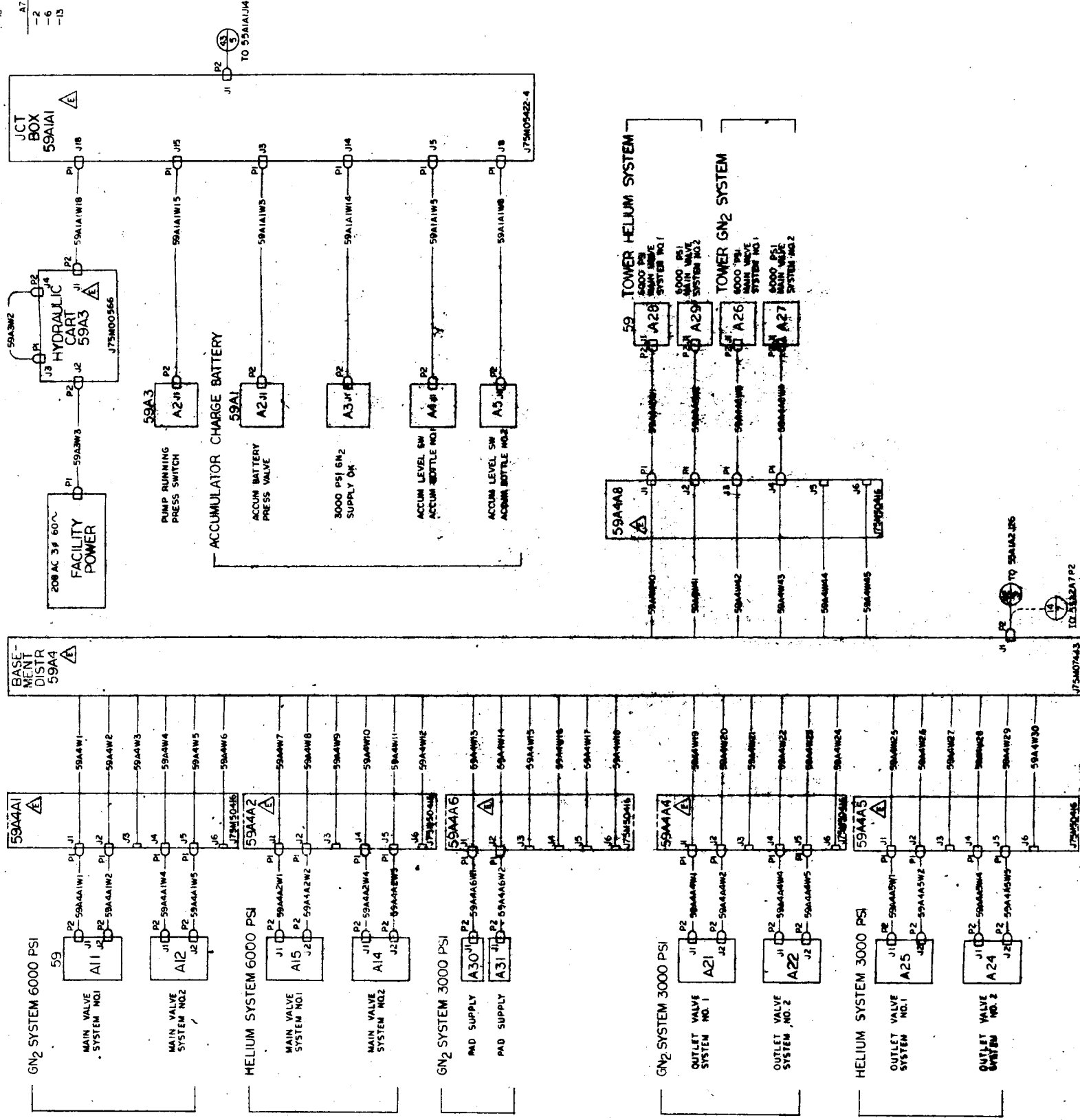


Figure 2-2. Cable Interconnect Drawing, Disruptor 33A10A1 Through 55A10A4

BULK CABLE KEY

A75M50222	
-2	3C#18
-3	4C#18
-5	6C#18
-13	4C#12
A75M50223	
-2	3C#20
-6	10C#20
-15	6C#20



AGCS BASEMENT

Figure 2-3. Electrical Interconnect Drawing, High Pressure Distributor 59A4

2-2. UMBILICAL SERVICE ARMS

Four umbilical service arms are situated on the LC-34 umbilical tower; these arms service the following positions on the Saturn IB vehicle:

- a. SI Booster Stage
- b. S-IVB Stage - Aft
- c. S-IVB Stage - Forward and Instrument Unit
- d. Apollo Service Module

The service arms carry the propellant servicing lines and the electrical power control and monitoring cables from the umbilical tower to the various vehicle stages.

Service arm retraction is initiated through two lift-off switches located on holddown arms, number 2 and number 4. An arming command provided by the automatic launch sequence program energizes the appropriate dc bus in distributor 54A1, providing 28-vdc power to the two identical switches for redundancy and reliability. As the vehicle rises, the lift-off switches close, energizing two parallel latching relays that actuate the valves through the appropriate circuits which execute retraction of the service arms. The umbilical arms monitoring panels are located in the LCC. They are designed and provided by MSFC. Design criteria are obtained from DE.

The cabling in the following areas is designed and provided by DE:

- a. From the UB distributors to the crossover distributors and then from the crossover distributors to the vehicle at each service arm location except at the Apollo service module
- b. From the UB distributor to the DE valve panels and hydraulic control panel at, or adjacent to, each service arm tower level

Cable interconnect diagrams for the umbilical service arms are presented in figures 2-4 through 2-7.

2-3. APOLLO ACCESS ARM

The Apollo access arm is retracted by way of a command from a control panel in the LCC. The arm is retracted at approximately T-20 in the countdown. The system is designed so that the access arm may be returned to the extended position to permit egress from the Apollo command module in an emergency condition or an abort.

Required cables to the environmental chamber, pneumatic equipment box, Apollo gaseous oxygen (GOX) module, and the hydraulic control panel at

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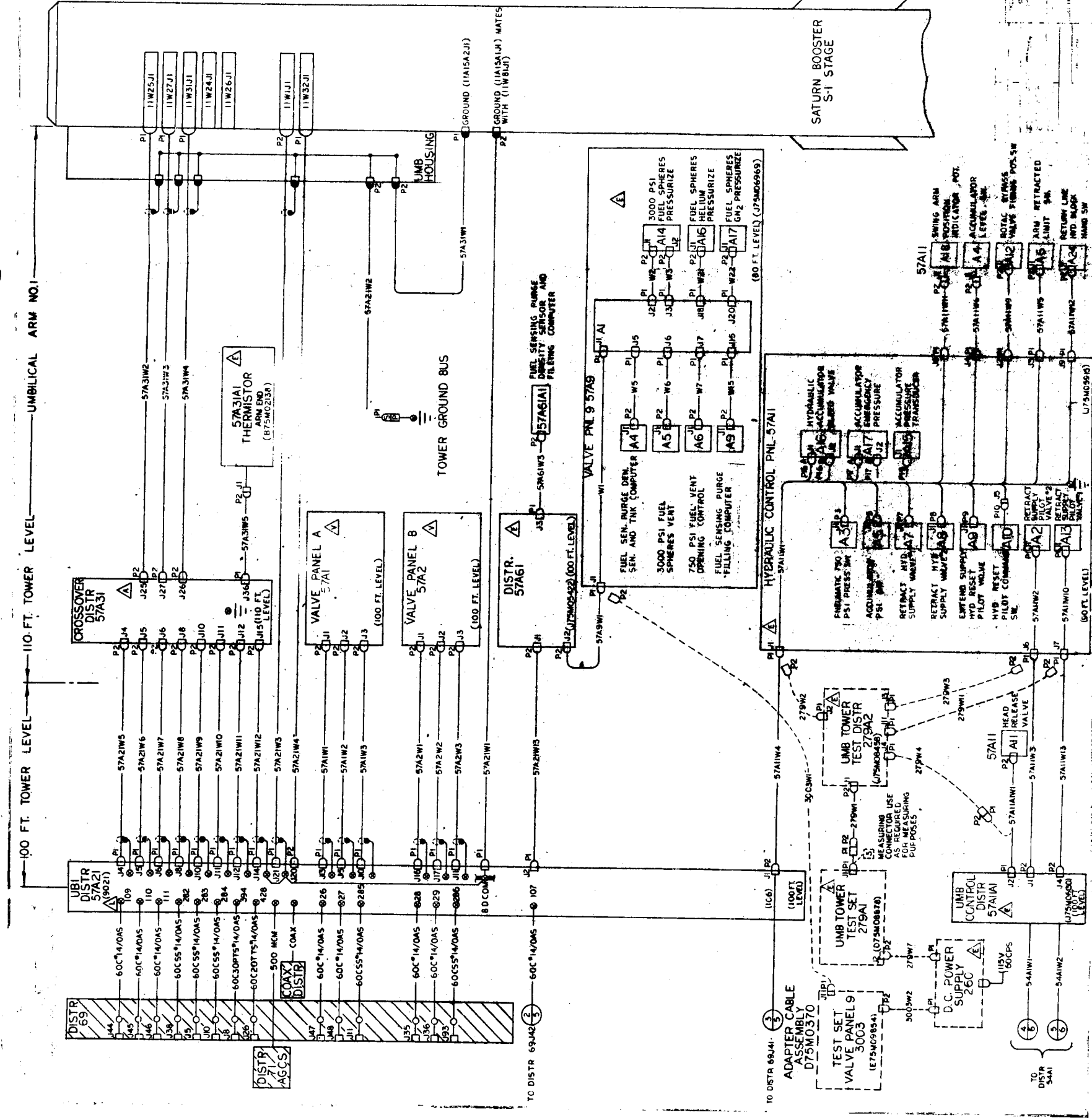


Figure 2-4. Cable Interconnect Diagram, Umbilical Service Arm, Number 1

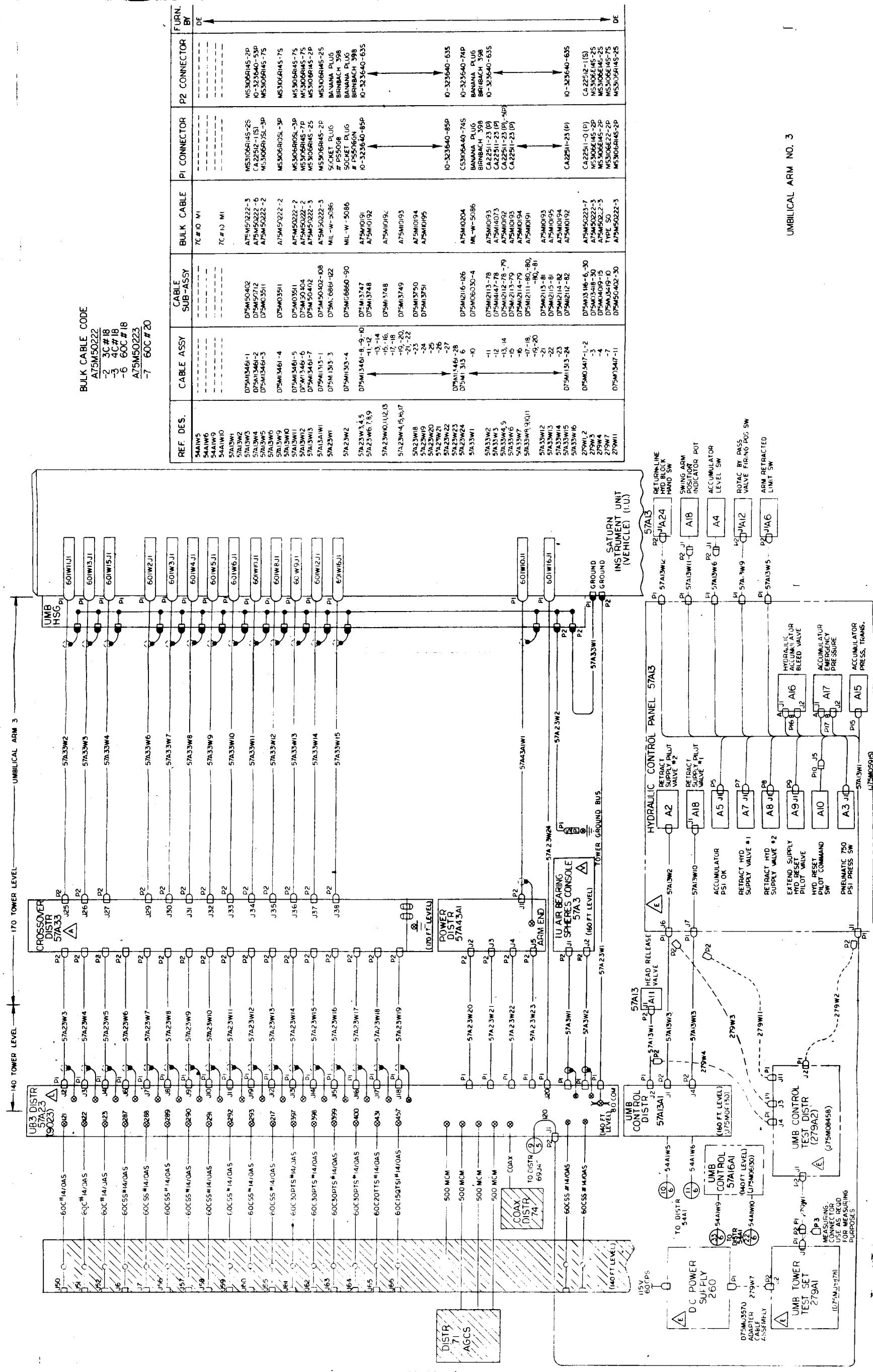


Figure 2-6. Cable Interconnect Diagram, Umbilical Service Arm, Number 3
(Sheet 2 of 2)

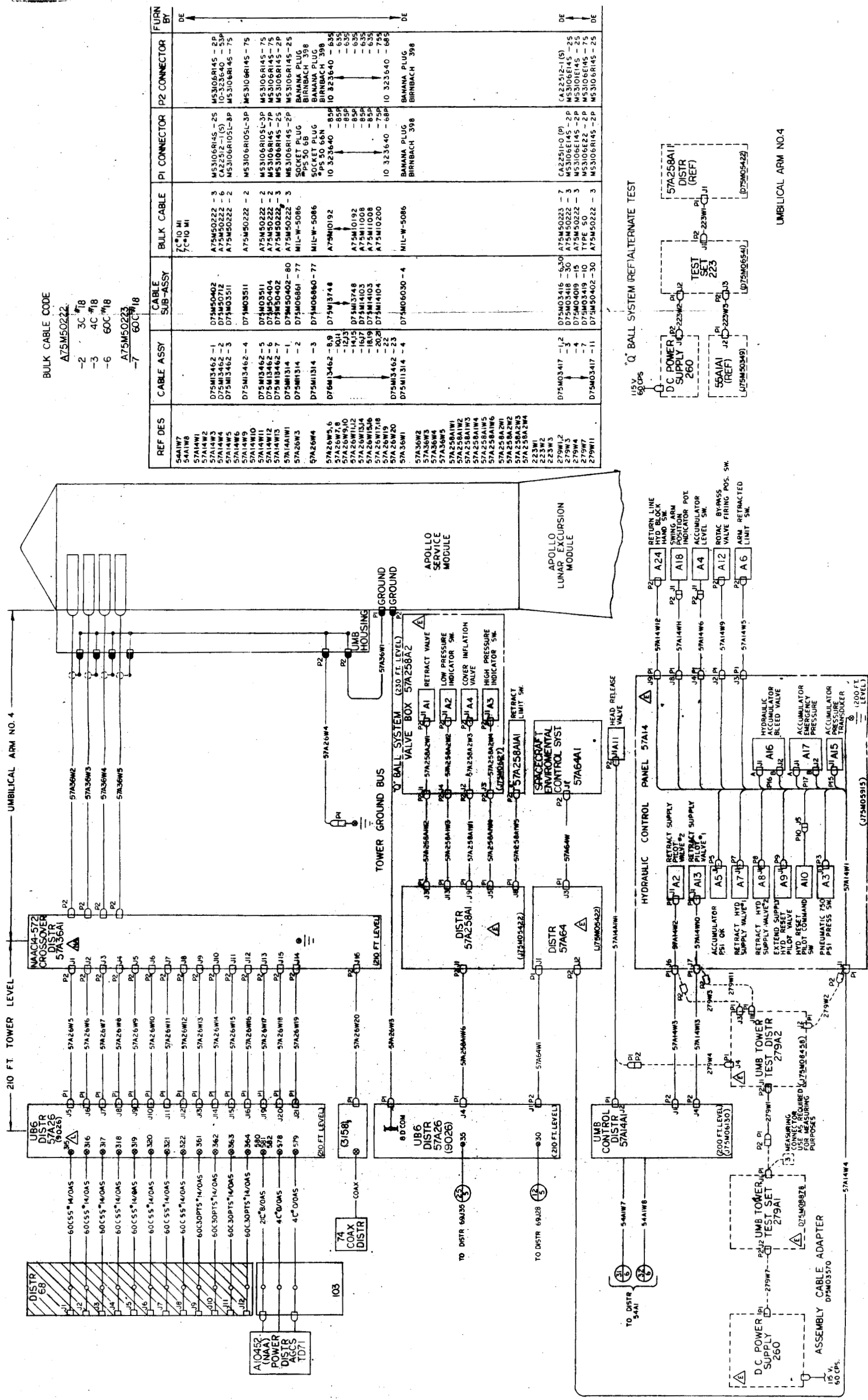


Figure 2-7. Cable Interconnect Diagram, Umbilical Service Arm, Number 4

the access arm level are designed and/or provided by DE. The LCC panel is designed and furnished by MSFC. Design criteria for the LCC panel are furnished by DE. The cable interconnect diagram for the Apollo access arm is presented in figure 2-8, sheet 1 of 2. The cable interconnect diagram for the environmental chamber, Apollo GOX module, and pneumatic equipment box is presented in figure 2-8, sheet 2 of 2.

2-4. CABLE MASTS, FUEL AND LOX MAST RETRACT AND HOLDDOWN ARMS RELEASE

The command signal for the cable and the propellant masts retraction and the holddown arms release is provided by the automatic launch sequence program by way of the MSFC ESE that forms an interface with relay distributor 55A1A1. The relay logic therein actuates the components in the appropriate valve panels, thereby executing the retract or release cycle. The cable interconnect diagram showing the functions is presented in figures 2-1 and 2-9.

2-5. HYDRAULIC CART

The hydraulic cart is located in the first floor of the AGCS. The cart provides the hydraulic power in the accumulators for actuating the umbilical arms and the Apollo access arm. The hydraulic pressure is remotely controlled by means of the hydraulic control panels located at the 90-foot, 110-foot, 160-foot, and the 200-foot levels on the umbilical tower. The electrical system criteria for the hydraulic cart are provided under the design cognizance of DE.

2-6. ENGINE SERVICING PLATFORM

The engine servicing platform serves as an accessory to the launcher. It provides a retractable platform under the vehicle to facilitate servicing in the boattail area and to permit engine removal, if required. The platform and engine removal winch are operated manually. The electrical systems for operating the platform were designed under the cognizance of DE.

2-7. ENGINE SERVICING TRAILERS

The primary functions of the engine servicing trailers are to provide metered RP-1 fuel for the TC fuel jack services, regulated GN₂, and pressurized trichloroethylene solvent for LOX dome decontamination and engine removal decontamination services of the H-1 engine assemblies. The secondary functions of the trailers are to provide pressurized trichloroethylene solvent, RP-1 fuel, and regulated GN₂ for pressure leak test flushing and/or purging services on components, lines, and tubing throughout the launch complex that

2-19

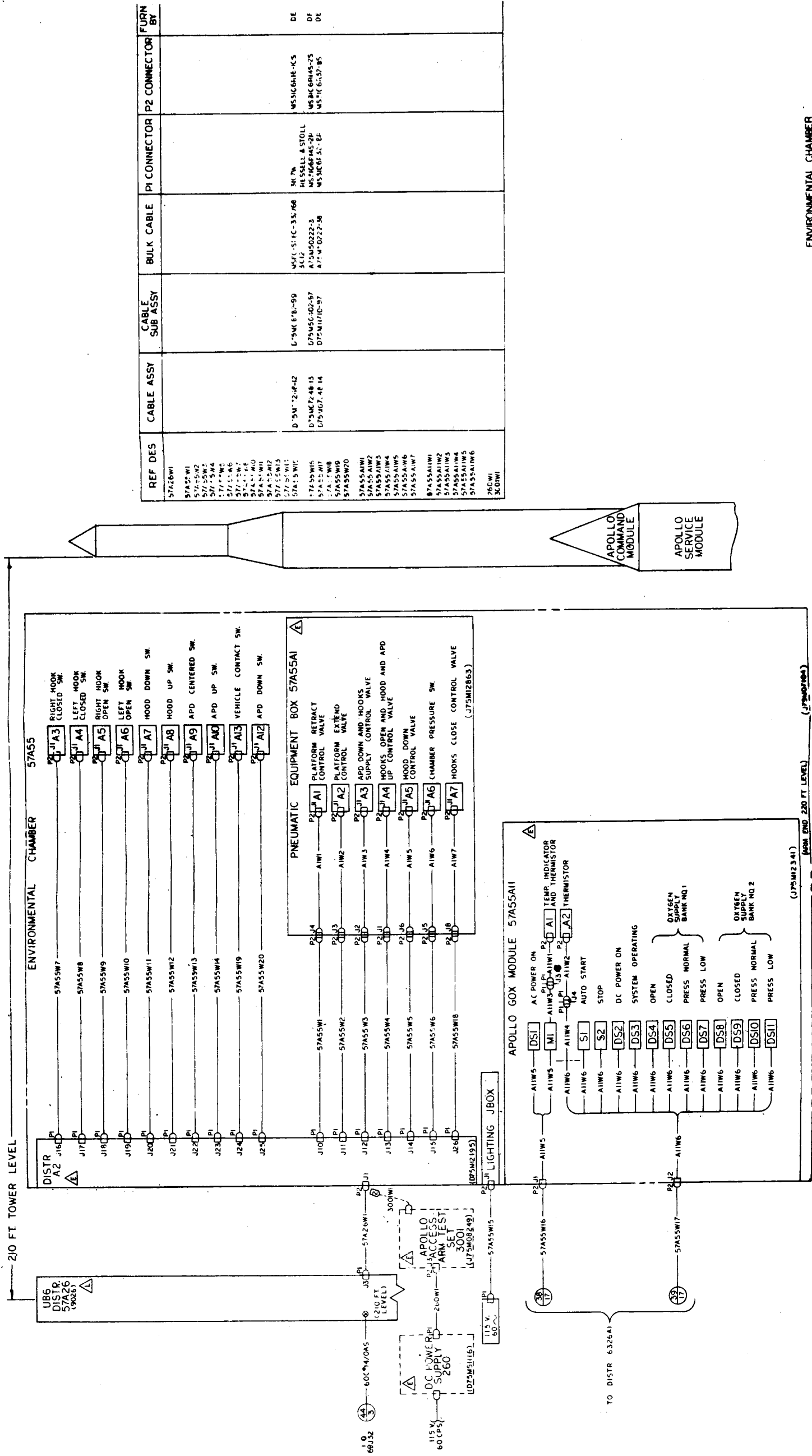


Figure 2-8. Cable Interconnect Diagram, Apollo Access Arm (Sheet 2 of 2)

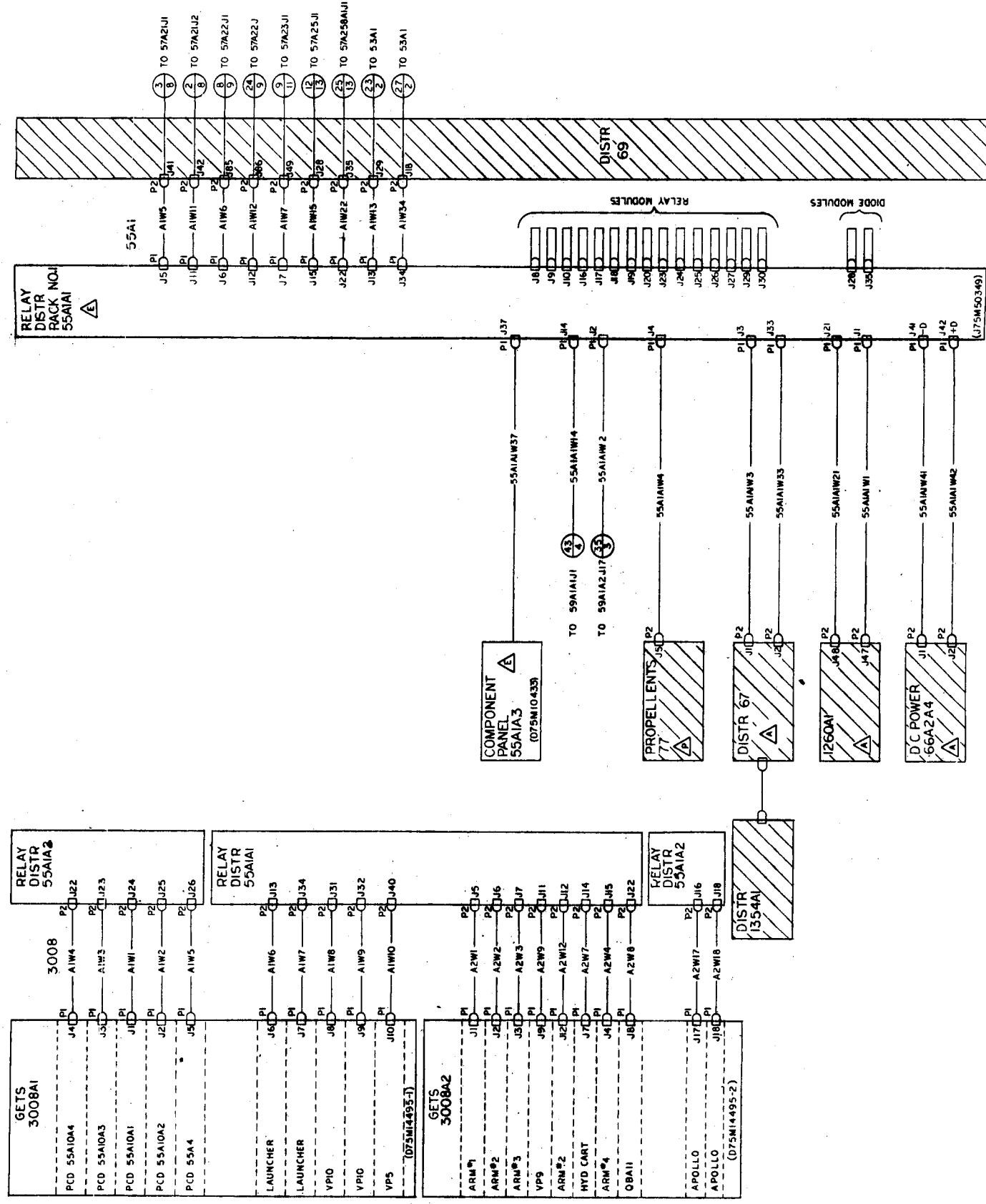


Figure 2-9. Cable Interconnect Diagram, Cable Masts, Fuel and LOX Mast Retract and Holddown Arms Release

are within the preregulated flow rate capabilities of the trailer. Operation is controlled by ac and dc electrical circuits and mechanical components located at the distributor assembly and operator panels on each trailer and at various points within the trailer enclosure. (See figure 2-10.) The electrical systems for operating the engine servicing trailers were designed under the cognizance of DE.

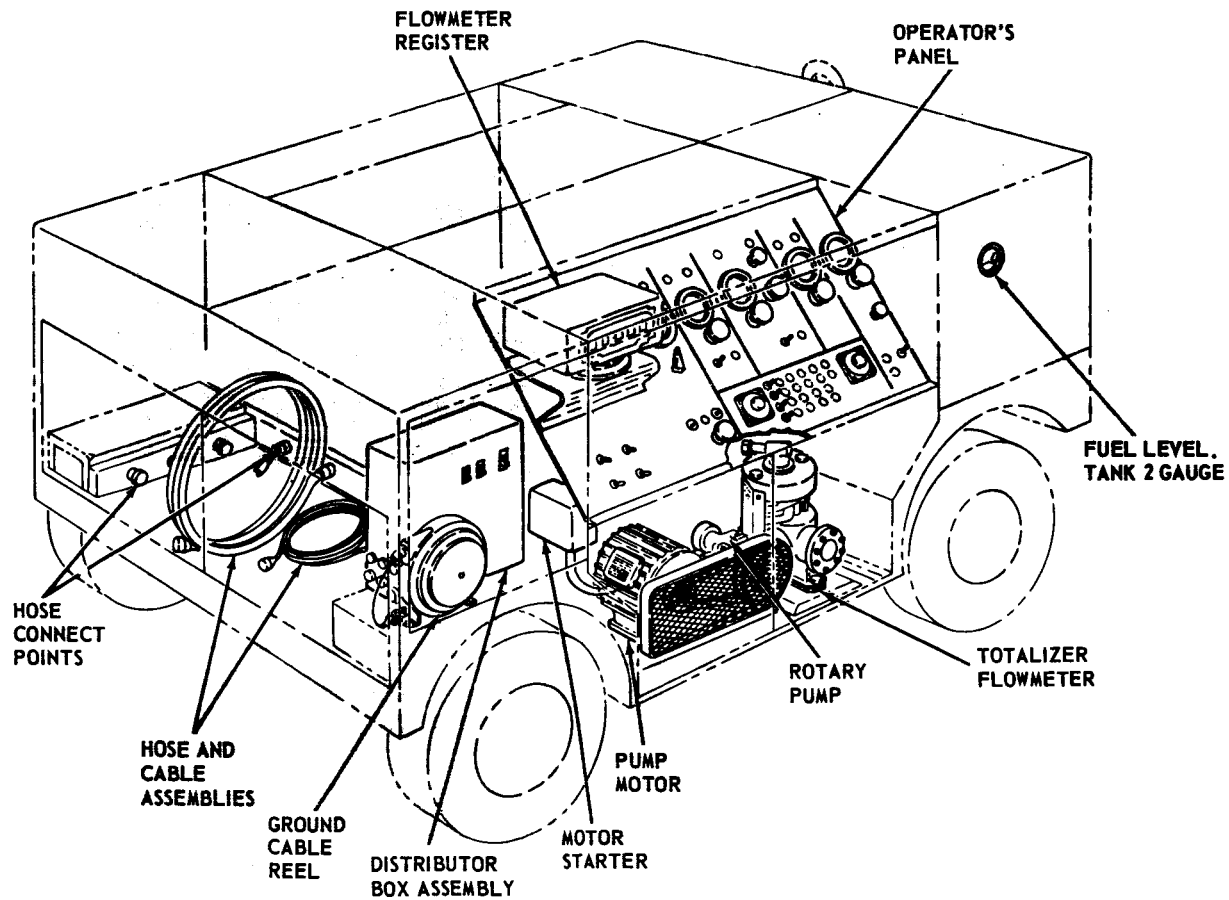


Figure 2-10. Operator's Control Panel, Engine Servicing Trailers

SECTION III

PROPELLANTS AND GASES ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

3-1. GENERAL

The Propellant Systems Branch (DP electrical equipment in the LCC and AGCS for propellants and gases consists of the following:

a. LCC-11 racks, containing the following equipment, in the noted quantities:

- (1) RP-1 DC Power Panel - 1
- (2) RP-1 Components Panel - 1
- (3) RP-1 Control Panel - 1
- (4) RP-1 Relay Distributors - 2
- (5) S-IB RP-1 Tanking Computer Panel - 1
- (6) Common Relay Distributor - 1
- (7) Propellants and Gases System Power Control Panel - 1
- (8) LOX Relay Distributors - 3
- (9) Communications Monitor Panel - 1
- (10) LOX DC Power Panel - 1
- (11) LOX Components Panel - 1
- (12) LOX Control Panel - 1
- (13) Timer Panels, LOX and LH₂ - 2
- (14) LOX Supply Monitor Panel - 1
- (15) S-IVB LOX Tanking Computer Panel - 1
- (16) S-IB LOX Tanking Computer Panel - 1
- (17) Liquid Hydrogen (LH₂) DC Power Panel - 1
- (18) LH₂ Components Panel - 1
- (19) LH₂ Control Panel - 1
- (20) LH₂ Relay Distributors - 2
- (21) LH₂ Monitor Panel - 1
- (22) S-IVB LH₂ Tanking Computer Panel - 1
- (23) Digital Events Evaluator (3 racks and 1 teletypewriter) - 1
- (24) Chiller Control Panel (ECS) - 1
- (25) Service Module Panel (ECS) - 1
- (26) Command Lunar Excursion Module (LEM) Panel (ECS) - 1
- (27) Distributors (ECS) - 3
- (28) Conditioned Gas Temperature Evaporator Discharge Panel - 1
- (29) Intake Air Nitrogen Purge Panel - 1
- (30) System Control Panel - 1
- (31) Converter Compressor Distributor - 1
- (32) Instrument Unit Panel - 1
- (33) S-IVB Engines Panel (ECS) - 1
- (34) RP-1 Auxiliary Components Panel - 1

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- (35) LOX Auxiliary Components Panel - 1
- (36) LH₂ Auxiliary Components Panel - 1
- (37) S-IB FWD Panel
- (38) S-IB Engines Panel

b. AGCS - 10 racks, containing the following equipment, in the noted quantities:

- (1) ECS Converter AC Power Panel - 1
- (2) ECS Converter Panel - 1
- (3) 27-Connector Shielded Patch Racks - 2
- (4) 14-Connector Shielded Patch Rack - 1
- (5) Main DC Power Panel - 1
- (6) Negative Bus Panel - 1
- (7) Propellant DC Power Distributor - 1
- (8) 54-Connector Unshielded Patch Rack - 1
- (9) S-IVB LOX Tanking Computer - 1
- (10) S-IVB LH₂ Tanking Computer - 1
- (11) S-IB LOX Tanking Computer - 1
- (12) S-IB RP-1 Tanking Computer - 1
- (13) Tanking Computer Patch Rack (42 unshielded connections) - 1
- (14) Spare - 1

3-2. RP-1 TANKING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

NOTE

The loading procedures described herein are preliminary and are subject to change.

The RP-1 electrical system includes equipment in the RP-1 storage facility, the RP-1 electrical equipment house, the RP-1 pit in the launch area, and in the gases and propellants racks in the LCC.

DP equipment located in the RP-1 storage facility and the electrical equipment house includes the following, in the noted quantities:

- a. Negative Bus Panel - 1
- b. DC Power Panel - 1
- c. Distributor - 1
- d. Fuel Control Box - 1
- e. 440 VAC Power Panel - 1
- f. Starters for 150-HP Fuel Transfer Pump Motors - 2
- g. Starters for 10-HP Filter/Separator Pump Motors - 1
- h. Terminal Distributors - 3

DP equipment located in the RP-1 pit in the launch area consists of one terminal distributor and one replenish valve control assembly.

The RP-1 system uses two 1,000-gpm centrifugal pumps that are powered by two 150-hp, ac motors for fuel transfer. The fuel transfer pumps and the storage tank fill and refiltering pumps, powered by a 10-hp, ac motor, are located at the storage facility.

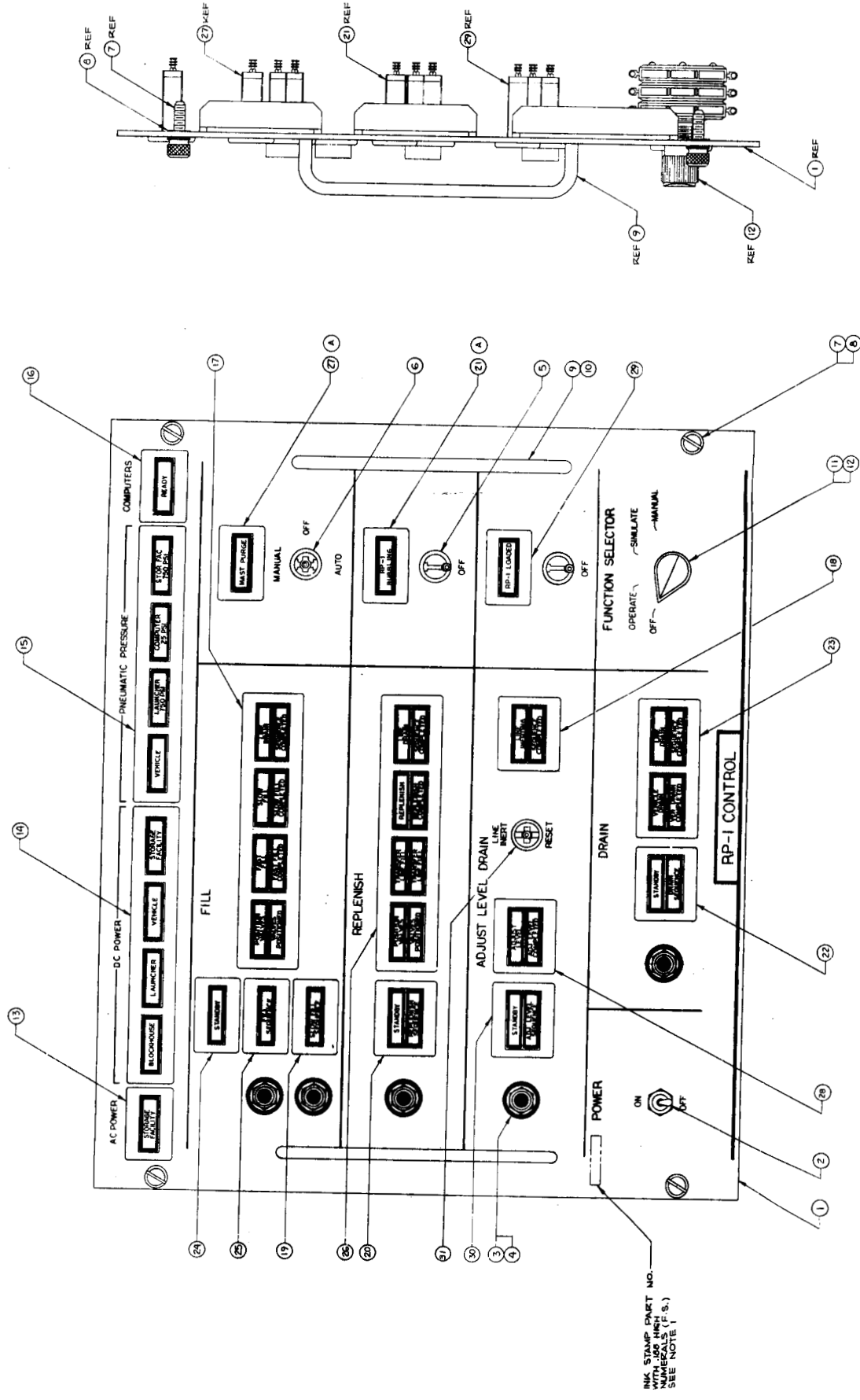
Contained in the propellants and gases racks in the LCC are the RP-1 control panel, the RP-1 components panel and the RP-1 PTCS control and monitor panel. The control panel controls power, fill command, drain command, level adjust command, replenish, and the mode of operation ("operate," "simulate," and "manual") for the RP-1 system. The control panel face layout is shown in figure 3-1.

The components panel monitors and controls various functions of the S-IB stage, launch area, and storage facility. The components panel face layout is shown in figure 3-2. Conditions monitored on the S-IB stage are vent valve positions, fill and drain valve positions, and overfill indications. Monitored in the launch area are liquid sensor, booster line valve positions, and level adjust valve positions. Monitored in the storage area are fast fill valve positions, restricted flow valve positions, pump motors conditions, liquid sensor indicators, gravity drain valve positions, power drain valve positions, and RP-1 temperature at the transfer pumps and filters. The propellant loading ground equipment test set is used to check out the RP-1 electrical system.

Provided that the system is in standby condition the automatic fill sequence is initiated by positioning the selector switch to OPERATE position and depressing the FILL SEQUENCE pushbutton on the RP-1 control panel. RP-1 is pumped from the storage area to the S-IB fuel tanks at a rate of approximately 2,000 gpm. The fast fill continues until 98 percent of full level is reached. At this point (98 percent), the fuel flow is decreased to 200 gpm by means of the slow fill sequence initiated by a command signal from the propellant tanking computer system (PTCS) and RP-1 flow continues to the 102-percent level in the S-IB fuel tank. At this level (102 percent), the fuel in the transfer line is drained back to the storage tank through the jet eductor.

At the appropriate time in the countdown, the level adjust command is executed and the S-IB fuel tank is drained through the level adjust valve to the 100-percent mission level. The level adjust valve is a throttling valve that is controlled by the PTCS. Immediately prior to engine ignition, the line inerting sequence which completes the fuel loading sequence is executed.

In the event of an aborted launch, the S-IB stage fuel tank is drained by initiating the drain command. The fuel tank is gravity drained until it is more than 90-percent empty, following which, a power drain operation is utilized to complete draining of the vehicle transfer lines. The RP-1 schematic showing the electrical system interconnects and the electrical equipment location is presented in figure 3-3.

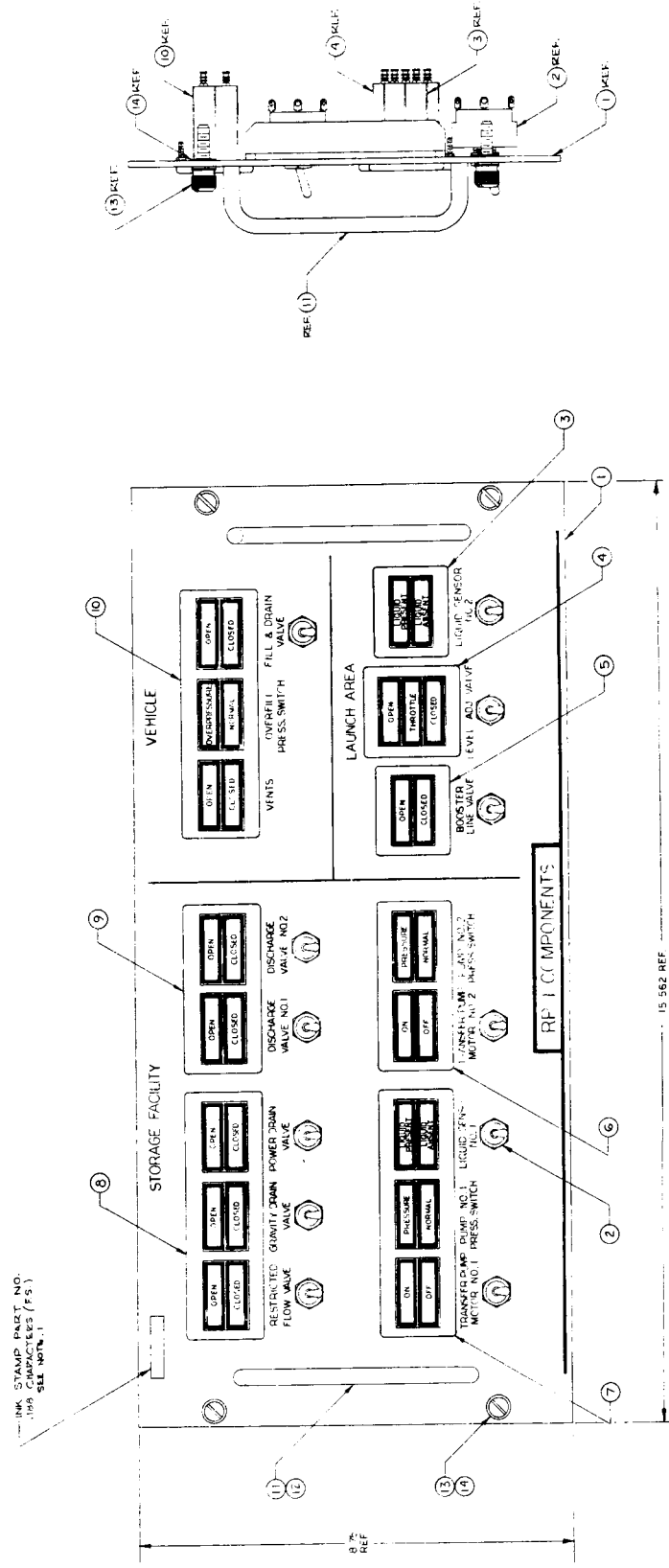


NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. MARK PART "R" MIL-STD-14C, USING INK
2. MILLER HAMMER, INC., MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
3. SOUTHWESTERN CORPORATION, LUTHER, ILL. (OR EQUAL)
4. RAYTHEON WEST CO. NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS. (OR EQUAL)
5. MICRO SWITCH DIVISION, MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATORY COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILL. (OR EQUAL)
6. CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORP., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. (OR EQUAL)
7. SHOOTER PAPER J. J. JOSEPH, PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY

[illegible]

Figure 3-1. Control Panel Face Layout, RP-1 Control System



NOTES:
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
1. MAKE 1 PART PER MIL STD-130, USING
INK PER IT 1-558

- 2 APPROVED SOURCE
CUTLER-HANNAM
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN OR EQUAL
- 3 APPROVED SOURCE
LOUTH CHESTER CORP
LESTER PENN OR EQUAL

14	WALNUT	4	AN507-032 12	15	NOTE 11	SEE NOTE 2
13	SCREW	4	AN507-032 12	14	NOTE 10	SEE NOTE 3
12	SCREW	4	8993305-2	13	NOTE 9	SEE NOTE 4
11	HANDLE	2	1046-8019	12	NOTE 8	SEE NOTE 5
10	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7674	11	NOTE 7	SEE NOTE 6
9	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7677	10	NOTE 6	SEE NOTE 7
8	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7676	9	NOTE 5	SEE NOTE 8
7	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7675	8	NOTE 4	SEE NOTE 9
6	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7674	7	NOTE 3	SEE NOTE 10
5	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7673	6	NOTE 2	SEE NOTE 11
4	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7672	5	NOTE 1	SEE NOTE 12
3	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7671	4	NOTE 0	SEE NOTE 13
2	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7670	3	NOTE -1	SEE NOTE 14
1	LIGHT ASSY, INDICATOR	1	1046-7669	2	NOTE -2	SEE NOTE 15
1	PANEL	17	1046-7667	1	NOTE -3	SEE NOTE 16
1	PANEL	17	1046-7666	1	NOTE -4	SEE NOTE 17
1	PANEL	17	1046-7665	1	NOTE -5	SEE NOTE 18
1	PANEL	17	1046-7664	1	NOTE -6	SEE NOTE 19
1	PANEL	17	1046-7663	1	NOTE -7	SEE NOTE 20
1	PANEL	17	1046-7662	1	NOTE -8	SEE NOTE 21
1	PANEL	17	1046-7661	1	NOTE -9	SEE NOTE 22
1	PANEL	17	1046-7660	1	NOTE -10	SEE NOTE 23
1	PANEL	17	1046-7659	1	NOTE -11	SEE NOTE 24
1	PANEL	17	1046-7658	1	NOTE -12	SEE NOTE 25
1	PANEL	17	1046-7657	1	NOTE -13	SEE NOTE 26
1	PANEL	17	1046-7656	1	NOTE -14	SEE NOTE 27
1	PANEL	17	1046-7655	1	NOTE -15	SEE NOTE 28
1	PANEL	17	1046-7654	1	NOTE -16	SEE NOTE 29
1	PANEL	17	1046-7653	1	NOTE -17	SEE NOTE 30
1	PANEL	17	1046-7652	1	NOTE -18	SEE NOTE 31
1	PANEL	17	1046-7651	1	NOTE -19	SEE NOTE 32
1	PANEL	17	1046-7650	1	NOTE -20	SEE NOTE 33
1	PANEL	17	1046-7649	1	NOTE -21	SEE NOTE 34
1	PANEL	17	1046-7648	1	NOTE -22	SEE NOTE 35
1	PANEL	17	1046-7647	1	NOTE -23	SEE NOTE 36
1	PANEL	17	1046-7646	1	NOTE -24	SEE NOTE 37
1	PANEL	17	1046-7645	1	NOTE -25	SEE NOTE 38
1	PANEL	17	1046-7644	1	NOTE -26	SEE NOTE 39
1	PANEL	17	1046-7643	1	NOTE -27	SEE NOTE 40
1	PANEL	17	1046-7642	1	NOTE -28	SEE NOTE 41
1	PANEL	17	1046-7641	1	NOTE -29	SEE NOTE 42
1	PANEL	17	1046-7640	1	NOTE -30	SEE NOTE 43
1	PANEL	17	1046-7639	1	NOTE -31	SEE NOTE 44
1	PANEL	17	1046-7638	1	NOTE -32	SEE NOTE 45
1	PANEL	17	1046-7637	1	NOTE -33	SEE NOTE 46
1	PANEL	17	1046-7636	1	NOTE -34	SEE NOTE 47
1	PANEL	17	1046-7635	1	NOTE -35	SEE NOTE 48
1	PANEL	17	1046-7634	1	NOTE -36	SEE NOTE 49
1	PANEL	17	1046-7633	1	NOTE -37	SEE NOTE 50
1	PANEL	17	1046-7632	1	NOTE -38	SEE NOTE 51
1	PANEL	17	1046-7631	1	NOTE -39	SEE NOTE 52
1	PANEL	17	1046-7630	1	NOTE -40	SEE NOTE 53
1	PANEL	17	1046-7629	1	NOTE -41	SEE NOTE 54
1	PANEL	17	1046-7628	1	NOTE -42	SEE NOTE 55
1	PANEL	17	1046-7627	1	NOTE -43	SEE NOTE 56
1	PANEL	17	1046-7626	1	NOTE -44	SEE NOTE 57
1	PANEL	17	1046-7625	1	NOTE -45	SEE NOTE 58
1	PANEL	17	1046-7624	1	NOTE -46	SEE NOTE 59
1	PANEL	17	1046-7623	1	NOTE -47	SEE NOTE 60
1	PANEL	17	1046-7622	1	NOTE -48	SEE NOTE 61
1	PANEL	17	1046-7621	1	NOTE -49	SEE NOTE 62
1	PANEL	17	1046-7620	1	NOTE -50	SEE NOTE 63
1	PANEL	17	1046-7619	1	NOTE -51	SEE NOTE 64
1	PANEL	17	1046-7618	1	NOTE -52	SEE NOTE 65
1	PANEL	17	1046-7617	1	NOTE -53	SEE NOTE 66
1	PANEL	17	1046-7616	1	NOTE -54	SEE NOTE 67
1	PANEL	17	1046-7615	1	NOTE -55	SEE NOTE 68
1	PANEL	17	1046-7614	1	NOTE -56	SEE NOTE 69
1	PANEL	17	1046-7613	1	NOTE -57	SEE NOTE 70
1	PANEL	17	1046-7612	1	NOTE -58	SEE NOTE 71
1	PANEL	17	1046-7611	1	NOTE -59	SEE NOTE 72
1	PANEL	17	1046-7610	1	NOTE -60	SEE NOTE 73
1	PANEL	17	1046-7609	1	NOTE -61	SEE NOTE 74
1	PANEL	17	1046-7608	1	NOTE -62	SEE NOTE 75
1	PANEL	17	1046-7607	1	NOTE -63	SEE NOTE 76
1	PANEL	17	1046-7606	1	NOTE -64	SEE NOTE 77
1	PANEL	17	1046-7605	1	NOTE -65	SEE NOTE 78
1	PANEL	17	1046-7604	1	NOTE -66	SEE NOTE 79
1	PANEL	17	1046-7603	1	NOTE -67	SEE NOTE 80
1	PANEL	17	1046-7602	1	NOTE -68	SEE NOTE 81
1	PANEL	17	1046-7601	1	NOTE -69	SEE NOTE 82
1	PANEL	17	1046-7600	1	NOTE -70	SEE NOTE 83
1	PANEL	17	1046-7599	1	NOTE -71	SEE NOTE 84
1	PANEL	17	1046-7598	1	NOTE -72	SEE NOTE 85
1	PANEL	17	1046-7597	1	NOTE -73	SEE NOTE 86
1	PANEL	17	1046-7596	1	NOTE -74	SEE NOTE 87
1	PANEL	17	1046-7595	1	NOTE -75	SEE NOTE 88
1	PANEL	17	1046-7594	1	NOTE -76	SEE NOTE 89
1	PANEL	17	1046-7593	1	NOTE -77	SEE NOTE 90
1	PANEL	17	1046-7592	1	NOTE -78	SEE NOTE 91
1	PANEL	17	1046-7591	1	NOTE -79	SEE NOTE 92
1	PANEL	17	1046-7590	1	NOTE -80	SEE NOTE 93
1	PANEL	17	1046-7589	1	NOTE -81	SEE NOTE 94
1	PANEL	17	1046-7588	1	NOTE -82	SEE NOTE 95
1	PANEL	17	1046-7587	1	NOTE -83	SEE NOTE 96
1	PANEL	17	1046-7586	1	NOTE -84	SEE NOTE 97
1	PANEL	17	1046-7585	1	NOTE -85	SEE NOTE 98
1	PANEL	17	1046-7584	1	NOTE -86	SEE NOTE 99
1	PANEL	17	1046-7583	1	NOTE -87	SEE NOTE 100
1	PANEL	17	1046-7582	1	NOTE -88	SEE NOTE 101
1	PANEL	17	1046-7581	1	NOTE -89	SEE NOTE 102
1	PANEL	17	1046-7580	1	NOTE -90	SEE NOTE 103
1	PANEL	17	1046-7579	1	NOTE -91	SEE NOTE 104
1	PANEL	17	1046-7578	1	NOTE -92	SEE NOTE 105
1	PANEL	17	1046-7577	1	NOTE -93	SEE NOTE 106
1	PANEL	17	1046-7576	1	NOTE -94	SEE NOTE 107
1	PANEL	17	1046-7575	1	NOTE -95	SEE NOTE 108
1	PANEL	17	1046-7574	1	NOTE -96	SEE NOTE 109
1	PANEL	17	1046-7573	1	NOTE -97	SEE NOTE 110
1	PANEL	17	1046-7572	1	NOTE -98	SEE NOTE 111
1	PANEL	17	1046-7571	1	NOTE -99	SEE NOTE 112
1	PANEL	17	1046-7570	1	NOTE -100	SEE NOTE 113
1	PANEL	17	1046-7569	1	NOTE -101	SEE NOTE 114
1	PANEL	17	1046-7568	1	NOTE -102	SEE NOTE 115
1	PANEL	17	1046-7567	1	NOTE -103	SEE NOTE 116
1	PANEL	17	1046-7566	1	NOTE -104	SEE NOTE 117
1	PANEL	17	1046-7565	1	NOTE -105	SEE NOTE 118
1	PANEL	17	1046-7564	1	NOTE -106	SEE NOTE 119
1	PANEL	17	1046-7563	1	NOTE -107	SEE NOTE 120
1	PANEL	17	1046-7562	1	NOTE -108	SEE NOTE 121
1	PANEL	17	1046-7561	1	NOTE -109	SEE NOTE 122
1	PANEL	17	1046-7560	1	NOTE -110	SEE NOTE 123
1	PANEL	17	1046-7559	1	NOTE -111	SEE NOTE 124
1	PANEL	17	1046-7558	1	NOTE -112	SEE NOTE 125
1	PANEL	17	1046-7557	1	NOTE -113	SEE NOTE 126
1	PANEL	17	1046-7556	1	NOTE -114	SEE NOTE 127
1	PANEL	17	1046-7555	1	NOTE -115	SEE NOTE 128
1	PANEL	17	1046-7554	1	NOTE -116	SEE NOTE 129
1	PANEL	17	1046-7553	1	NOTE -117	SEE NOTE 130
1	PANEL	17	1046-7552	1	NOTE -118	SEE NOTE 131
1	PANEL	17	1046-7551	1	NOTE -119	SEE NOTE 132
1	PANEL	17	1046-7550	1	NOTE -120	SEE NOTE 133
1	PANEL	17	1046-7549	1	NOTE -121	SEE NOTE 134
1	PANEL	17	1046-7548	1	NOTE -122	SEE NOTE 135
1	PANEL	17	1046-7547	1	NOTE -123	SEE NOTE 136
1	PANEL	17	1046-7546	1	NOTE -124	SEE NOTE 137
1	PANEL	17	1046-7545	1	NOTE -125	SEE NOTE 138
1	PANEL	17	1046-7544	1	NOTE -126	SEE NOTE 139
1	PANEL	17	1046-7543	1	NOTE -127	SEE NOTE 140
1	PANEL	17	1046-7542	1	NOTE -128	SEE NOTE 141
1	PANEL	17	1046-7541	1	NOTE -129	SEE NOTE 142
1	PANEL	17	1046-7540	1	NOTE -130	SEE NOTE 143
1	PANEL	17	1046-7539	1	NOTE -131	SEE NOTE 144
1	PANEL	17	1046-7538	1	NOTE -132	SEE NOTE 145
1	PANEL	17	1046-7537	1	NOTE -133	SEE NOTE 146
1	PANEL	17	1046-7536	1	NOTE -134	SEE NOTE 147
1	PANEL	17	1046-7535	1	NOTE -135	SEE NOTE 148
1	PANEL	17	1046-7534	1	NOTE -136	SEE NOTE 149
1	PANEL	17	1046-7533	1	NOTE -137	SEE NOTE 150
1	PANEL	17	1046-7532	1	NOTE -138	SEE NOTE 151
1	PANEL	17	1046-7531	1	NOTE -139	SEE NOTE 152
1	PANEL	17	1046-7530	1	NOTE -140	SEE NOTE 153
1	PANEL	17	1046-7529	1	NOTE -141	SEE NOTE 154
1	PANEL	17	1046-7528	1	NOTE -142	SEE NOTE 155
1	PANEL	17	1046-7527	1	NOTE -143	SEE NOTE 156
1	PANEL	17	1046-7526	1	NOTE -144	SEE NOTE 157
1	PANEL	17	1046-7525	1	NOTE -145	SEE NOTE 158
1	PANEL	17	1046-7524	1	NOTE -146	SEE NOTE 159
1	PANEL	17	1046-7523	1	NOTE -147	SEE NOTE 160
1	PANEL	17	1046-7522	1	NOTE -148	SEE NOTE 161
1	PANEL	17	1046-7521	1	NOTE -149	SEE NOTE 162
1	PANEL	17	1046-7520	1	NOTE -150	SEE NOTE 163
1	PANEL	17	1046-7519	1	NOTE -151	SEE NOTE 164
1	PANEL	17	1046-7518	1	NOTE -152	SEE NOTE 165
1	PANEL	17	1046-7517	1	NOTE -153	SEE NOTE 166
1	PANEL	17	1046-7516	1	NOTE -154	SEE NOTE 167
1	PANEL	17	1046-7515	1	NOTE -155	SEE NOTE 168
1	PANEL	17	1046-7514	1	NOTE -156	SEE NOTE 169
1	PANEL	17	1046-7513	1	NOTE -157	SEE NOTE 170
1	PANEL	17	1046-7512	1	NOTE -158	SEE NOTE 171
1	PANEL	17	1046-7511	1	NOTE -159	SEE NOTE 172
1	PANEL	17	1046-7510	1	NOTE -160	SEE NOTE 173
1	PANEL	17	1046-7509	1	NOTE -161	SEE NOTE 174
1	PANEL	17	1046-7508	1	NOTE -162	SEE NOTE 175
1	PANEL	17	1046-7507	1	NOTE -163	SEE NOTE 176
1	PANEL	17	1046-7506	1	NOTE -164	SEE NOTE 177
1	PANEL	17	1046-7505	1	NOTE -165	SEE NOTE 178
1	PANEL	17	1046-7504	1	NOTE -166	SEE NOTE 179
1	PANEL	17	1046-7503	1	NOTE -167	SEE NOTE 180
1	PANEL	17	1046-7502	1	NOTE -168	SEE NOTE 181
1	PANEL	17	1046-7501	1	NOTE -169	SEE NOTE 182
1	PANEL	17	1046-7500	1	NOTE -170	SEE NOTE 183
1	PANEL	17	1046-7499	1	NOTE -171	SEE NOTE 184
1	PANEL	17	1046-7498	1	NOTE -172	SEE NOTE 185
1	PANEL	17	1046-7497	1	NOTE -173	SEE NOTE 186
1	PANEL	17	1046-7496	1	NOTE -174	SEE NOTE 187
1	PANEL	17	1046-7495	1	NOTE -175	SEE NOTE 188
1	PANEL	17	1046-7494	1	NOTE -176	SEE NOTE 189
1	PANEL	17	1046-7493	1	NOTE -177	SEE NOTE 190
1	PANEL	17	1046-7492	1	NOTE -178	SEE NOTE 191
1	PANEL	17	1046-7491	1	NOTE -179	SEE NOTE 192
1	PANEL	17	1046-7490	1	NOTE -180	SEE NOTE 193
1	PANEL	17	1046-7489	1	NOTE -181	SEE NOTE 194
1	PANEL	17	1046-7488	1	NOTE -182	SEE NOTE 195
1	PANEL	17	1046-7487	1	NOTE -183	SEE NOTE 196
1	PANEL	17	1046-7486	1	NOTE -184	SEE NOTE 197
1						

Figure 3-2. Components Panel Face Layout, RP-1 Control System

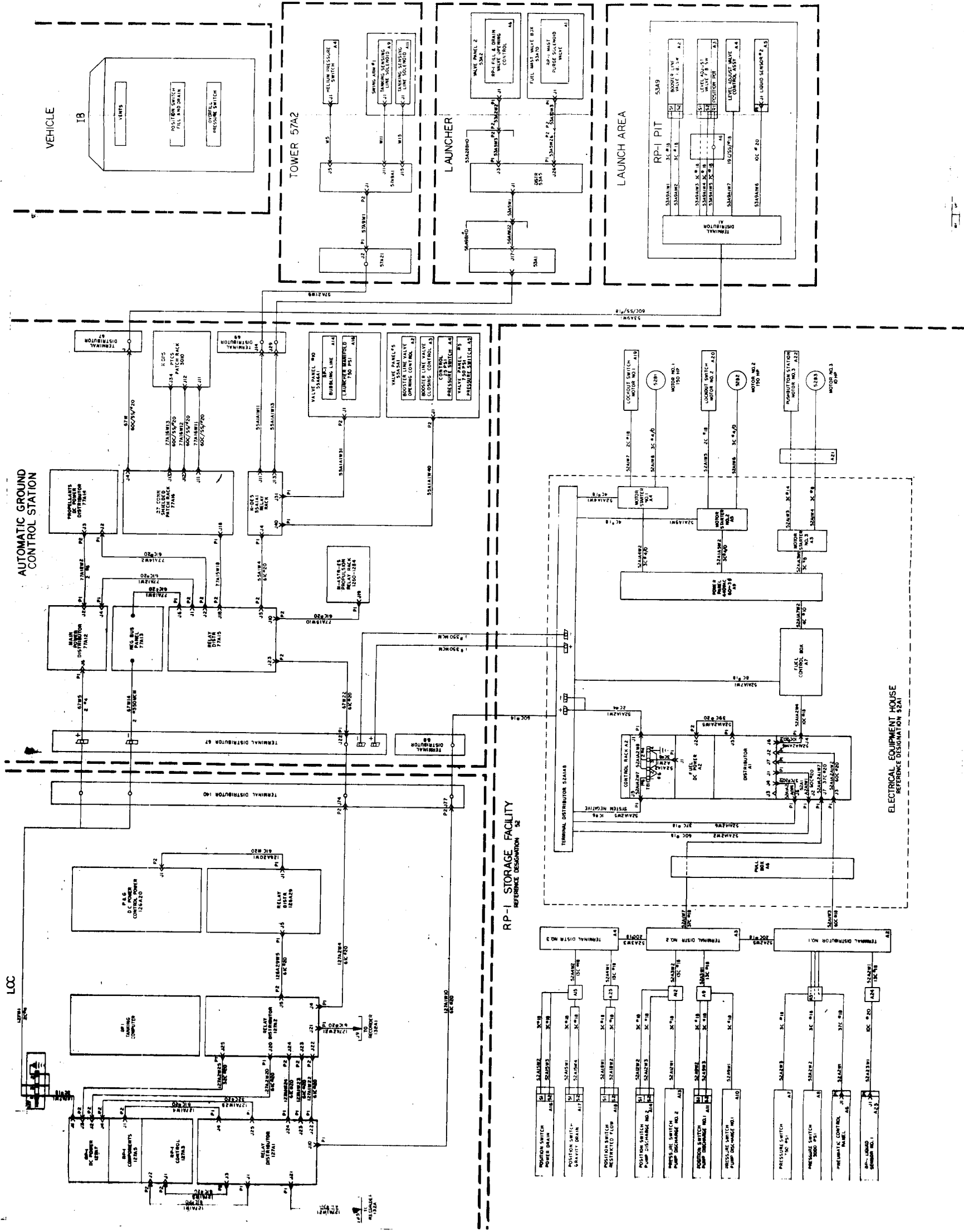


Figure 3-3. Electrical System Interconnects and Electrical Equipment Location, RP-1 Control System

3-3. LOX TRANSFER ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The LOX system consists of the LOX storage area and the LOX transfer system. Included in the storage facility is the following DP electrical control equipment, in the noted quantities:

- a. Main Control Distributor - 1
- b. Instrumentation Distributors - 2
- c. Pad Distributor - 1
- d. Relay Box - 1
- e. Starters for 15-HP Heat Exchanger Blower Motors - 2
- f. Starter for 20-HP Replenishing Pump Motor - 1
- g. Starter for 350-HP S-IB Main Transfer Pump Motor - 1
- h. Starters for 200-HP S-IVB Main Transfer Pump Motors - 2

The LOX transfer system provides liquid oxygen for filling and replenishing the Saturn IB vehicle LOX tanks for each stage. The electrical system provides for the operation, control, checkout, and monitoring of the LOX transfer system which is performed remotely from the LCC.

The LOX system uses two main centrifugal transfer pumps. One is the 1,000-gpm S-IVB transfer pump that is powered by a 200-hp, 440-vac, 3-phase, induction motor. The other is the 3,100-gpm S-IB transfer pump that is powered by a 350-hp, 440-vac, 3-phase, induction motor. The LOX replenish pump is a 70-gpm (approximately) centrifugal pump driven by a 20-hp, ac motor. The main transfer pumps are used for the fast fill operation. The replenish pump is used to back up the replenishing tank which provides for topping and maintaining the oxidizer levels in the vehicle tanks by pressure transfer as controlled by the PTCS.

Located in the LCC are the following six panels:

- a. LOX Control Panel
- b. LOX Components Panel - 2
- c. Auxiliary Components Panel
- d. S-IVB LOX Mass Control Panel
- e. S-IB LOX Computer Panel

The control panel controls power, fill commands, drain commands, and the mode of operation as shown in the panel face layout presented in figure 3-4. The components panel controls and monitors various functions in the S-IB and S-IVB stages, the storage facility, and the launch area. The components panels monitor conditions at the storage area, the transfer lines, and vehicle.

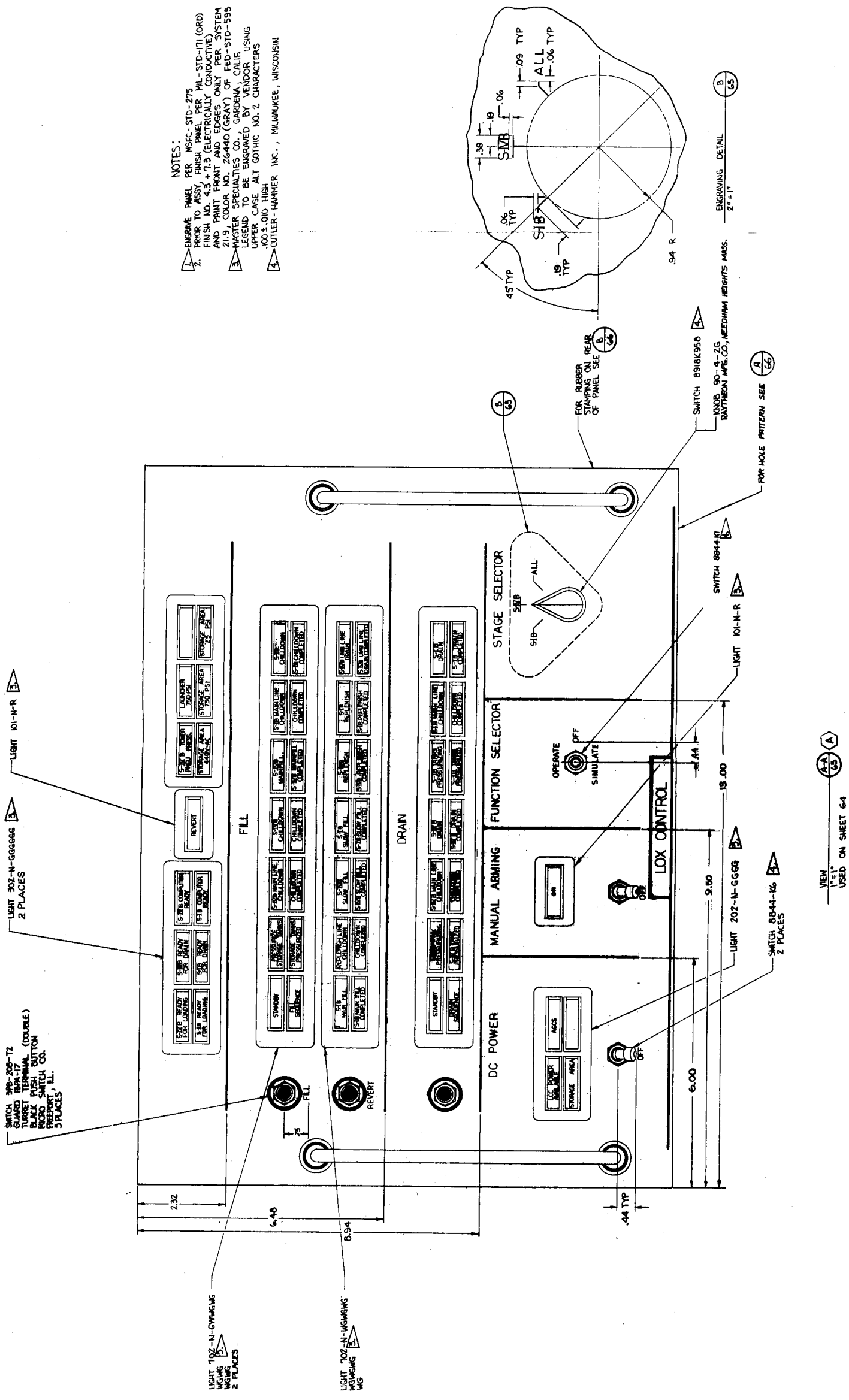


Figure 3-4. Control Panel Face Layout, LOX Transfer Electrical System

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Conditions monitored and/or controlled in the vehicle by DP LOX system ESE are vent valve positions, fill and drain valve positions, overpressure indications, overfill indications, and replenish valve positions. Conditions monitored or controlled in the storage area are storage tank level, tank vent valve positions, replenish line valve positions, tank pressures, pump discharge pressures, replenish line vent valve positions, and circulating valve positions. Conditions monitored and/or controlled in the launch area are umbilical arm line vent valve positions, main fill valve positions, replenish bypass valve positions, and the S-IVB LOX liquid sensor.

Control is provided for the LOX system in the LCC control panel for automatic loading, simulate, and manual arming. The simulate command executes automatic sequencing of the entire LOX tanking operation without transfer of the LOX or operation of the transfer pumps. The LOX is cut off manually at the storage tanks. The manual arming command energizes a series of toggle switches on the components panel which permit any of the following actions:

- a. Individual operation of any component in the system
- b. Operation of a series of components to execute any sequence in the LOX tanking cycle
- c. Capability of performing the entire LOX transfer operation manually
- d. Manual operation of most components or series of components at any chosen point while in the automatic mode

The face layout of the components panel is presented in figure 3-5. The LOX loading in the automatic mode is controlled by relay logic located in the timer panels in the relay distributors in the LCC. Control commands and status information exchange between the LCC, AGCS, launch area, and storage facility is by way of hardwire circuits.

The PTCS monitors propellant mass during vehicle loading and provides discrete signals to the LOX system that are used during the automatic sequence for monitoring and controlling the vehicle oxidizer tanks at 100-percent full or at mission levels. The mission levels are maintained by the LOX system through the replenish valve for each stage which are modulated by the PTCS. The test equipment used in the LOX system checkout is the propellant loading ground equipment test set.

The LOX loading sequence is as follows: when prerequisite conditions are met throughout the LOX system, the storage tanks are pressurized and the precooling of the S-IVB fill line is executed for an interval of approximately 5 minutes. LOX is then loaded in the S-IVB LOX tank to 5 percent whereupon

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To be supplied when available.

Figure 3-5. Components Panel Face Layout, LOX Transfer Electrical System (Sheet 1 of 2)

To be supplied when available.

Figure 3-5. Components Panel Face Layout, LOX Transfer Electrical System (Sheet 2 of 2)

the S-IVB fast fill is executed to the 93-percent level. The S-IVB main fill line is then drained and the S-IB main fill line is precooled and the S-IB LOX tank filled to the 22-percent level, using storage tank pressure. At this point, fast fill is executed with the S-IB transfer pump to the 98.5-percent level. The S-IB main fill line is then drained and the S-IVB LOX tank is slow filled to 100 percent by way of the replenish line. The S-IB LOX tanks are then slow filled to the 100-percent level. During countdown operations, the LOX level is maintained at mission requirements through the LOX replenish control valves which are controlled by the PTCS. The interconnect diagram showing the LOX system equipment and locations and cable interconnects is presented in figure 3-6.

3-4. LIQUID HYDROGEN TRANSFER ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The LH₂ system consists of the storage facility, the transfer system, and the venting system.

Included in the equipment house is the following DP electrical equipment for the LH₂ system, in the noted quantities:

- (a) Control Rack containing Control Distributors 1 and 2, a LH₂ DC Power Panel, and a LH₂ Monitor Panel - 1
- (b) Motor Starter for 15-HP Storage Tank Vacuum Pump Motor - 1

Included at the storage facility is the following DP electrical equipment for the LH₂ system, in the noted quantities:

- (a) Storage Tank Distributor Instrument Cabinet Sections (1 and 2) - 1
- (b) 15-HP AC Vacuum Pump Motor - 1 (Portable)
- (c) Terminal Distributor - 1

The LH₂ propellant loading system is a remotely controlled system used to transfer LH₂ propellant from the storage facility into the S-IVB stage of the Saturn IB and to purge the LH₂ transfer lines and the S-IVB LH₂ tanks.

The LH₂ propellant transfer is accomplished by pressurization of the LH₂ storage dewar. This is done by means of a vaporizer heat exchanger system and the LH₂ is thereby forced through a valving network and hence to the LH₂ tank of the S-IVB stage.

BLOCKHOUSE

AUTOMATIC GROUND CONTROL STATION (AGCS)

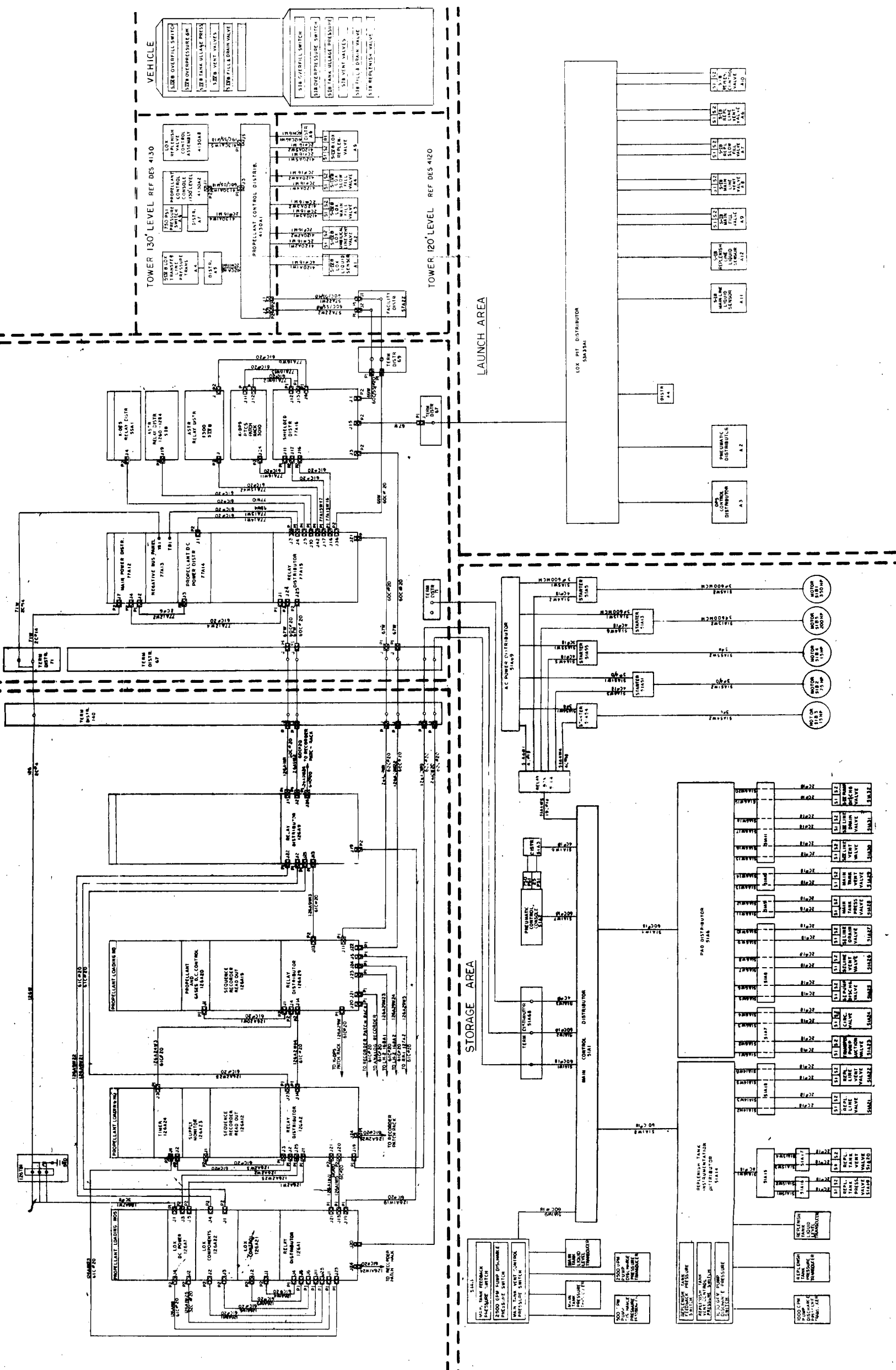


Figure 3-6. LOX System Interconnects and System Equipment Location

SP-169-D

Located in the LCC are the following four panels, in the noted quantities:

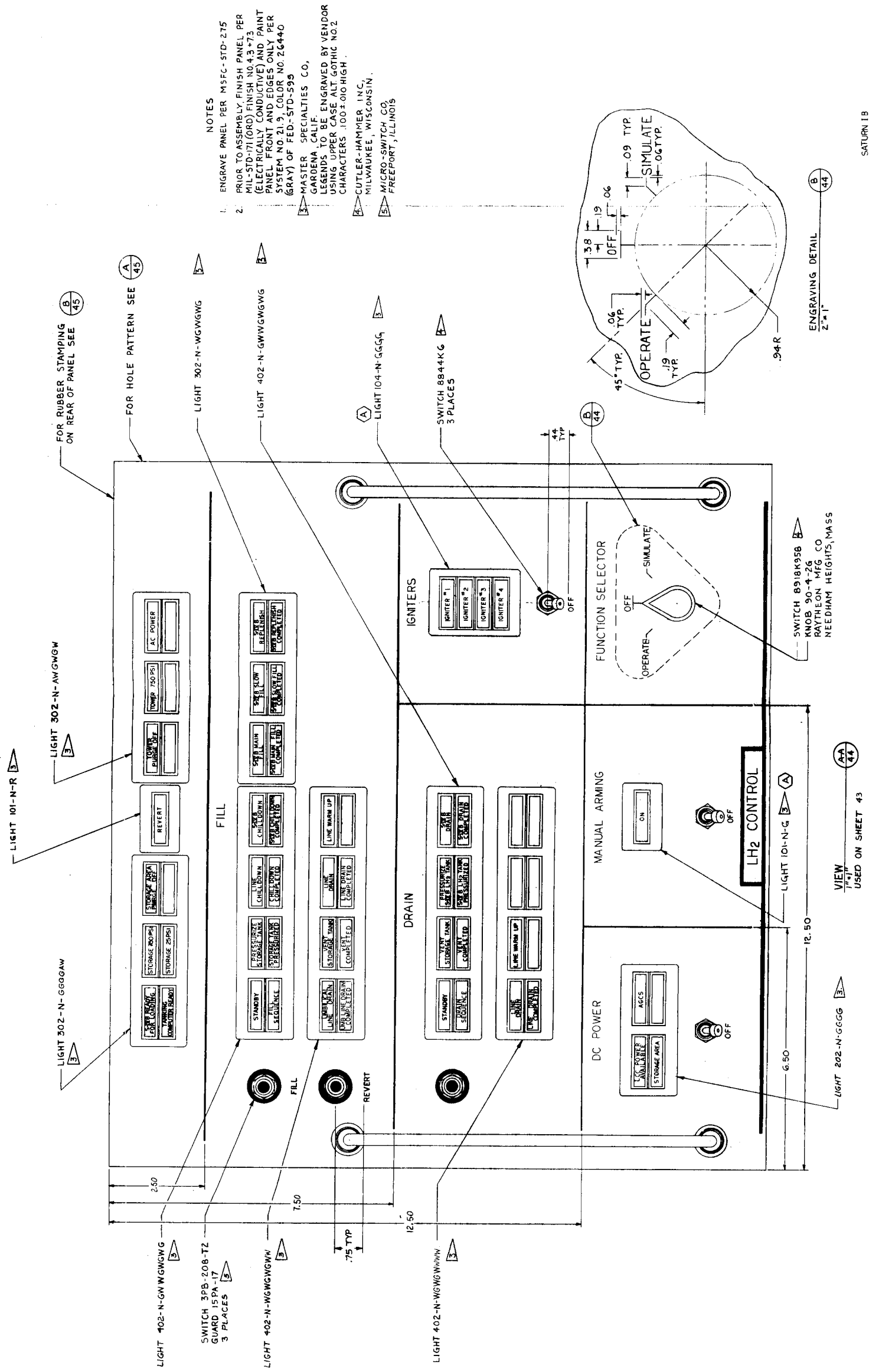
- a. LH₂ Control Panel - 1
- b. LH₂ Components Panel - 1
- c. LH₂ Monitor Panel - 1
- d. S-IVB LH₂ Tanking Computer Panel - 1

The control panel controls power, fill and drain commands, and the mode of operation. The components panel monitors and/or controls various functions in the umbilical tower and the storage area. The LH₂ monitor panel monitors status information at the storage facility and the launch pad. Conditions monitored and/or controlled by the components panel on the S-IVB stage are fill and drain valve positions, LH₂ vent valve positions, overfill indications, and overpressure indications. Monitored and/or controlled on the umbilical tower are S-IVB replenish valve positions, S-IVB main fill valve positions, S-IVB H_e transfer line purge valve positions, S-IVB transfer line purge valve positions, S-IVB vent line purge valve positions, S-IVB debris valve positions, S-IVB umbilical line purge indications, S-IVB umbilical line drain indications, H_e heat exchanger indications, and S-IVB liquid sensor indications. Monitored and/or controlled at the storage area are storage tank vent valve positions, storage tank pressure, chilldown transfer line conditions, transfer line vent conditions, and liquid sensor indications. The monitor panel monitors tank pressure and level in the storage area, S-IVB transfer line pressure and S-IVB filter differential pressure on the umbilical tower, and S-IVB tank and S-IVB vent pressure on the vehicle. The face layouts of the LH₂ control, components, and monitor panels are presented in figures 3-7, 3-8, and 3-9, respectively.

Control is provided for the LH₂ system in the LCC control panel for automatic loading, simulate, and manual arming. The simulate command executes automatic sequencing of the entire LH₂ tanking operation without actual transfer of LH₂. The simulate mode is exercised with the LH₂ shut off manually at the storage dewar. The manual arming command energizes a series of toggle switches in the components panel which permit any of the following actions:

- a. Individual operation of any component in the LH₂ system
- b. Operation of a series of components to execute any chosen sequence in the LH₂ tanking cycle
- c. Capability of performing the entire LH₂ transfer operation manually
- d. Manual operation of any component or sequence of components at any chosen point while in the automatic mode

Control commands from the LCC and status information exchange between the launch area, storage facility, and the LCC are transmitted by hardwire circuits.

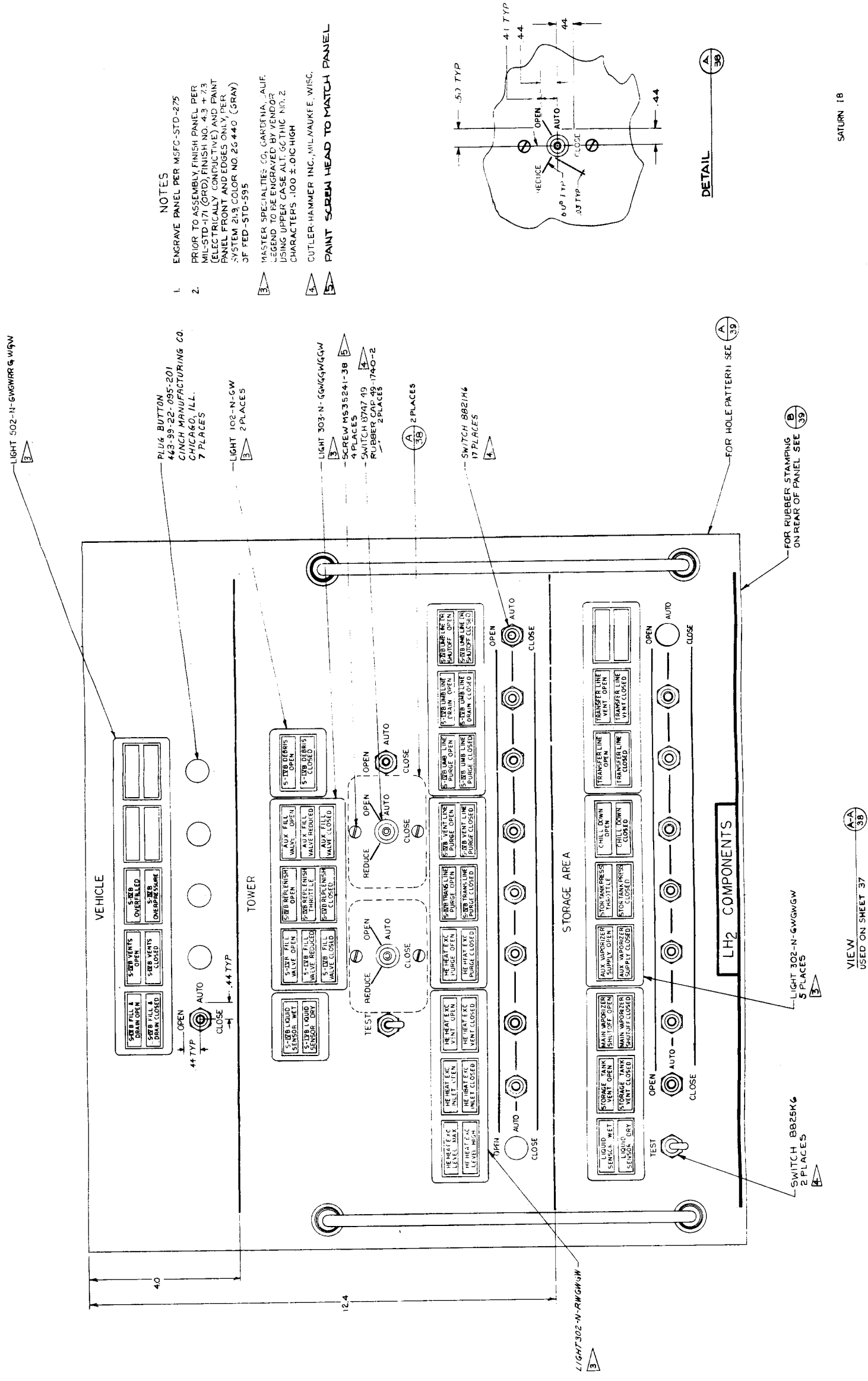


- NOTES
1. ENGRAVE PANEL PER MSEC-STD-275
 2. PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY, FINISH PANEL PER MIL-STD-171 (ORD) FINISH NO. 4.3.73 (ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE) AND PAINT PANEL FRONT AND EDGES ONLY PER SYSTEM NO. 21.9, COLOR NO. 26440 (GRAY) OF FED-STD-595
 3. MASTER SPECIALTIES CO., GARDENA, CALIF. LEGENDS TO BE ENGRAVED BY VENDOR USING UPPER CASE ALPHABETIC NO. 2 CHARACTERS .100±.010 HIGH
 4. CUTLER-HAMMER INC., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
 5. MICRO-SWITCH CO., FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

ENGRAVING DETAIL
2"=1"

SATURN 1B

Figure 3-7. Control Panel, LH₂ Electrical Control System



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To be supplied when available.

Figure 3-9. Monitor Panel, LH₂ Electrical Control System

The PTCS provides the signals during the automatic loading sequence which control and maintain the LH_2 level in the S-IVB propellant tank at 100-percent full or mission level. The propellant loading ground equipment test set is used for the LH_2 systems checkout.

The LH_2 loading sequence is as follows: provided that the LH_2 transfer system preparations have been completed and the system is operationally ready, the LH_2 fill command is executed and initiates the subsequent actions. Storage tank pressurization begins; when storage tank pressurization reaches 8 psig or higher, the transfer line and S-IVB fuel tank chilldown occurs until the transfer line temperature drops to minus 406°F or lower. At minus 406°F the initial S-IVB fill begins at a LH_2 flow rate of approximately 500 gpm. The 5-percent level signal initiates the fast fill sequence at the rate of approximately 2,500 gpm. The fast fill rate continues until the 93-percent level is reached, whereupon, the main fill valve is closed and the S-IVB slow fill resumes. A 10-minute interval is provided to allow stabilization of the LH_2 in the S-IVB during which the replenish valve is wide open, supplying LH_2 at a rate of approximately 250 gpm. At the end of the 10-minute interval, the S-IVB main fill valve is opened to the intermediate position, supplying LH_2 at a rate of approximately 500 gpm. Replenishing is maintained by interaction of the slow fill and the replenishing sequence until a signal from the PTCS terminates the sequence. After lift-off, the storage tank is vented and line drain is accomplished.

3-5. PROPELLANT TANKING COMPUTER SYSTEM

The PTCS designed for LC-34 controls the loading and replenishing of LOX, LH_2 , and RP-1 aboard each Saturn IB vehicle. The PTCS for an individual propellant tank compares propellant level indication inputs from a mass sensing system aboard the vehicle with a reference standard and then adjusts the flow of propellant to meet predetermined vehicle requirements. This explanation of PTCS operation applies specifically to S-IVB LOX tank loading and S-IVB LH_2 tank loading. The operation of the PTCS being designed for the S-IB stage, though similar, will include certain differences which are noted later in this discussion.

The PTCS function begins with the energizing of a servo-driven potentiometer. The servo-driven potentiometer, which is mounted on the vehicle, is part of the propellant utilization system for the S-IVB LOX tank. The resultant (output) signal from the potentiometer varies with the propellant level. The output signal and a reference signal are fed to the PTCS where they are inserted into the automatic computer. (See figure 3-10.) In the automatic computer, the signals are filtered to minimize noise and then introduced to a summing network. In the summing network, the level signal is compared with the reference signal whose value is equivalent to a "100% Flight Mass" indication.

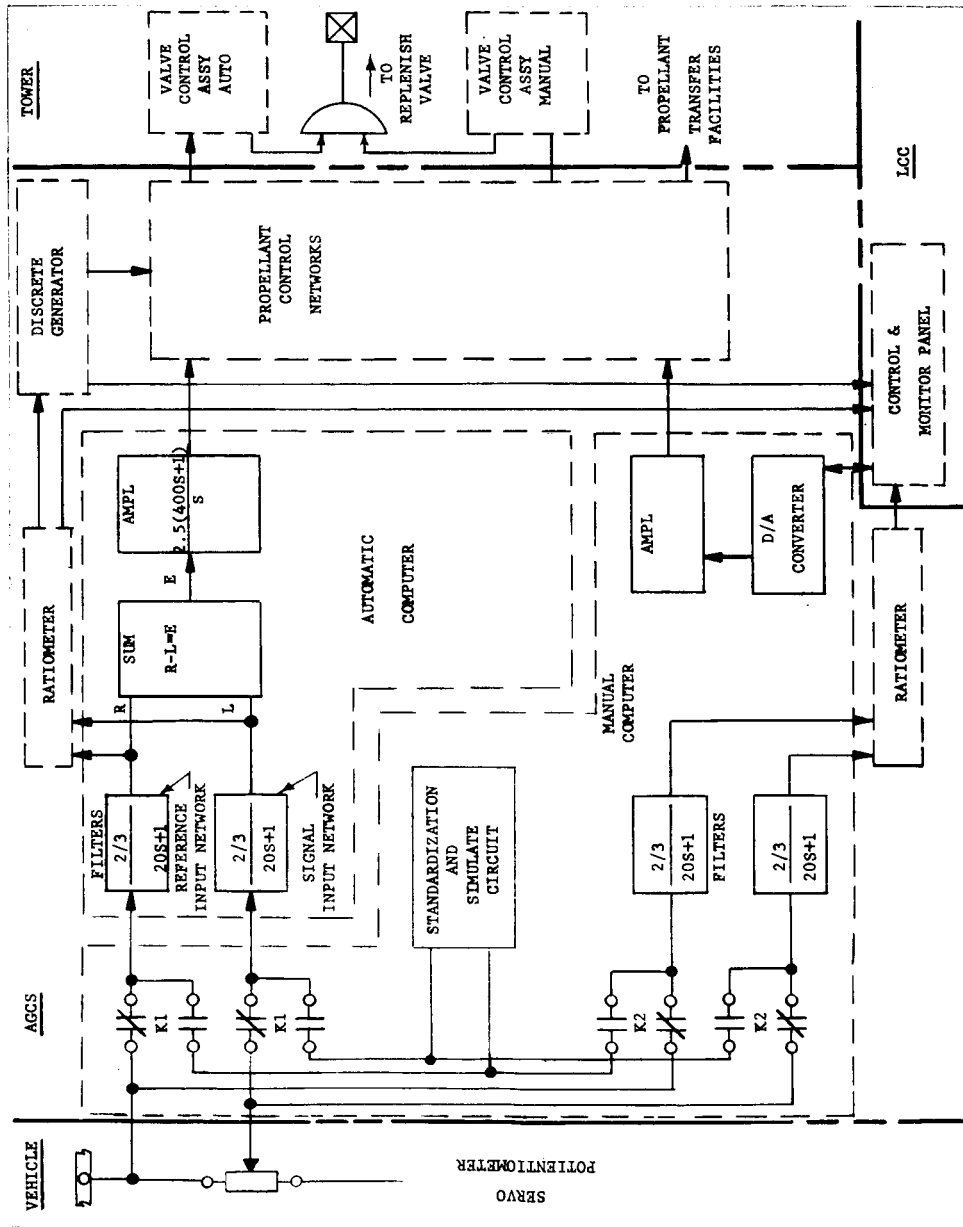


Figure 3-10. Signal Block Diagram, PTCS

The error (difference) between the two signals is then channelled through an amplifier and into the automatic valve control assembly. In the automatic valve control assembly, the electrical signal from the computer is converted into a pneumatic pressure which in turn controls the setting of the replenish valve.

The filtered signals are also fed into the ratiometer where they are converted into a digital signal with a numerical value equal in percent to the propellant mass in the tank. The digital signal from the ratiometer is then routed into the discrete generator where its numerical value is compared with preset discrete values which mark the following six specific points in the fueling cycle:

- a. Start fast fill
- b. Start cold GH_e load
- c. Stop fast fill
- d. Replenish normal
- e. Stop slow fill
- f. Flight mass - upper limits and lower limits

As each one of these specific points is reached, a circuit in the discrete generator is energized and transmits this information to the propellant control networks. An indicator on the control and monitor panel is also energized to display each point of the loading cycle that has been completed.

The digital signal from the ratiometer is also fed directly into the control and monitor panel. This panel, located in the LCC, displays the ratiometer signal as a 5-digit decimal number. The panel, shown in figure 3-11, provides readout displays for both the automatic and manual modes.

The automatic filling cycle for the propellant tanks, from chilldown to flight mass completion, is a precisely organized sequence of events. The points at which activities are started and terminated are related directly to the propellant level in the tanks; commands to the transfer facilities are initiated in the propellant control networks by discrete signals received from the discrete generators.

A simplified block diagram showing a complete PTCS and the location of its major units is presented in figure 3-12. The diagram also demonstrates the cable-sharing approach used to reduce overall cabling requirements.

Normal operation of the PTCS is fully automatic. Unless some malfunction occurs, the operator at the control console simply observes the propellant loading operations. The PTCS design, however, does include a complete manual system that is wired in parallel with the automatic system already discussed. The manual system provides an independent reference monitor during automatic operations and permits manual takeover at any point in the loading cycle.

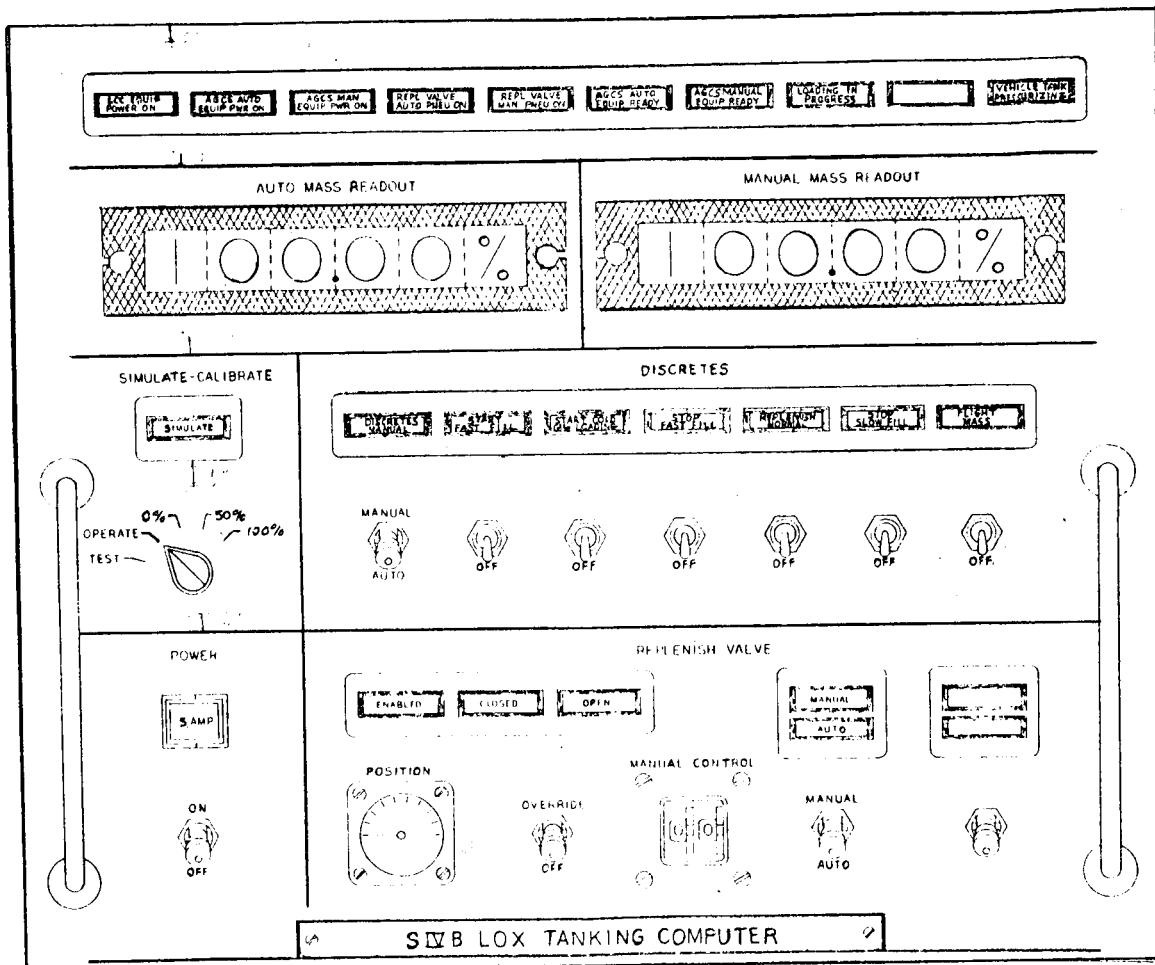
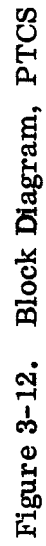


Figure 3-11. Control and Monitor Panel, PTCS



The manual computer also contains the equipment for checkout of the PTCS. A standardization and simulate circuit in the computer can be switched into the signal circuit to simulate the vehicle signals or to calibrate the readouts on the control and monitor panel. The simulate-calibrate controls are located on the control and monitor panel.

The signals from the vehicle, as described in the automatic operation, are fed through parallel filter networks into a ratiometer exactly as in the automatic system. The signals are converted into a digital signal and fed into the control and monitor for display on the manual readout portion of the panel.

Should any malfunction occur in the automatic channel, the operator can switch to manual mode on the panel and feed a controlled digital signal into a digital-analog converter. The analog output signal is then fed into an amplifier, and from the amplifier to the manual valve control assembly which is a duplicate of the unit in the automatic system. The manual valve control assembly, through a parallel pneumatic circuit, can also adjust the replenish valve to complete propellant loading. In addition, the operator can elect to introduce discrete signals into the propellant control networks by operating switches on the control and monitor panel. This permits the operator to provide manual substitution for the discrete generator.

All PTCS equipment is divided among the tower, AGCS, and LCC. (See figure 3-13.) Equipment in the tower is limited to the automatic and manual valve control assemblies, both of which are housed in a single cabinet. PTCS components installed in the AGCS are packaged into a single rack for each system. Equipment for each PTCS includes two ratiometers, two computers, the discrete generator, a power supply, and a power distributor. Equipment in the LCC will consist of one control and monitor panel. A typical control and monitor panel is shown in figure 3-11. It should be noted that some panel design details are not yet firm.

The two PTCS's for the S-IB LOX and RP-1 differ slightly from the two PTCS's for the S-IVB LOX and LH₂. (It should be remembered that the PTCS's for S-IVB LOX and LH₂ are essentially identical.) The PTCS's for S-IB differ in that they receive their level signals from continuous readout Δ P sensors rather than from capacitance probes. The signals from the Δ P sensors, therefore, require conditioning to change them to the proper value for the computers. A block diagram of the S-IB PTCS's is presented in figure 3-14. The PTCS's for the S-IB differ also in the adjust level drain. A RP-1 density correction factor will be supplied from a source outside the PTCS's.

3-6. CONVERTER COMPRESSOR

The converter-compressor facility comprises a 35,000-gallon storage

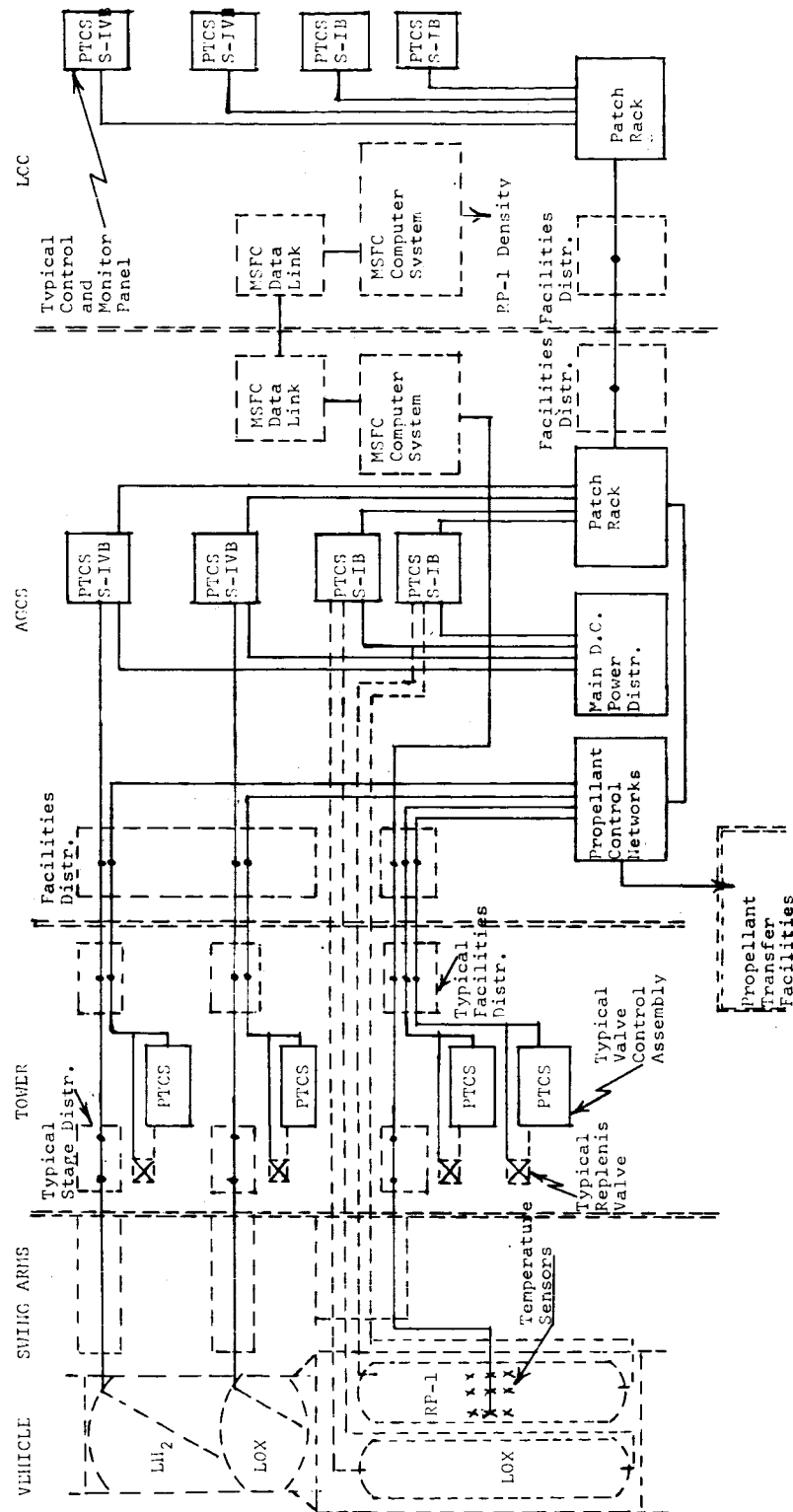


Figure 3-13. Block Diagram, PTCS, Typical for LC-34

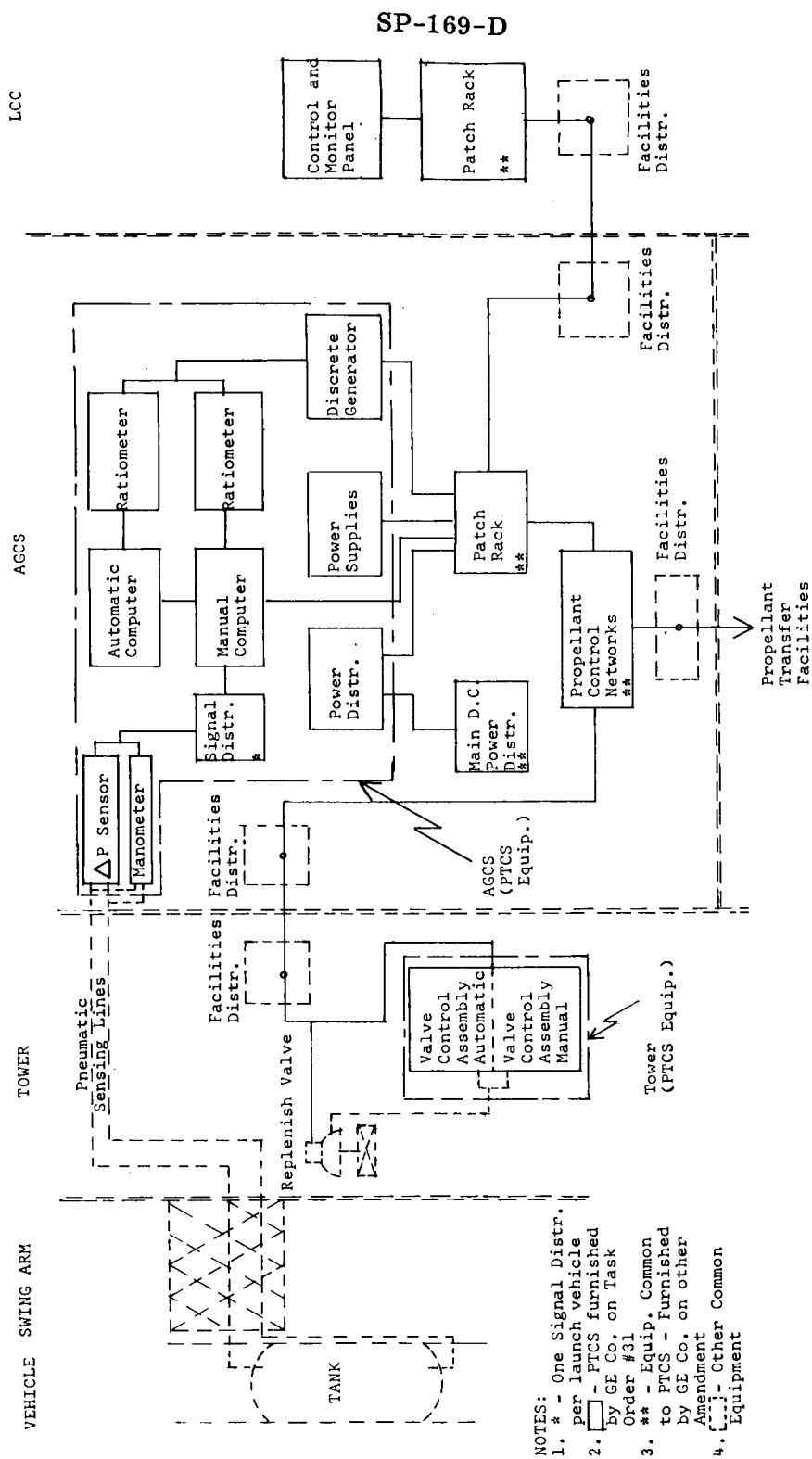


Figure 3-14. Block Diagram, S-IB PTCS

SP-169-D

dewar, a tank vaporizer, four high-pressure liquid nitrogen (LN_2) pump and vaporizer units, three high-pressure H_e compressor units, two low-pressure LN_2 vaporizers (200-gpm), H_e dessicant units, a nitrogen gas drier and purifier, and associated equipment. The facility layout is presented in figure 3-15. The system layout is presented in figure 3-16.

The converter-compressor facility converts LN_2 to high-pressure GN_2 . The high-pressure GN_2 is delivered at 6,000 psi to the high-pressure storage batteries at the launch pad. The high-pressure storage batteries supply the pneumatic system. GN_2 is supplied directly to the ECS at 45 psi.

GH_e is supplied to the compressors in the converter-compressor building from GH_e tube bank trailers. The GH_e pressure from the tube bank trailers is increased to 6,000 psi by the three helium compressors prior to delivery to the high-pressure storage batteries.

The LN_2 is converted to GN_2 in this system by means of the four pump vaporizer units. Electrical control of the system is centered on a control panel that is an integral part of a control cabinet mounted on the pumping unit assemblies.

The electrical system provides power for the 50-hp, ac pump motors, the 20-hp ac vaporizer blower motors, the 100-hp ac helium compressor motors, and the 30-hp, ac low-pressure vaporizer blower motors.

The electrical control and monitoring system layout showing the equipment locations and systems interconnect schematic for the LC-34 pneumatic system is presented in figure 3-17.

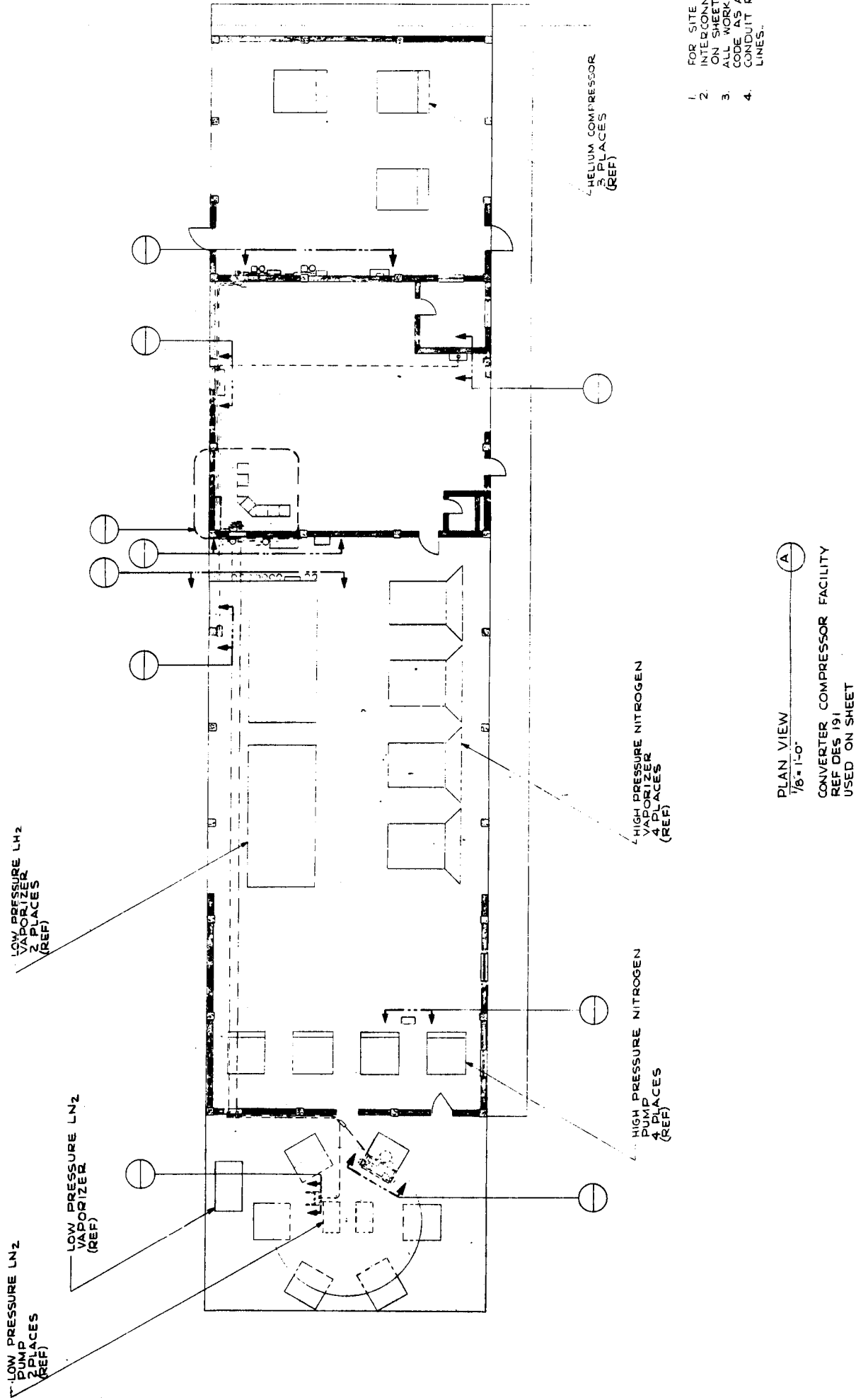
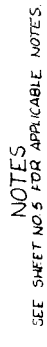


Figure 3-15. Facility Layout, Converter-Compressor



3-38

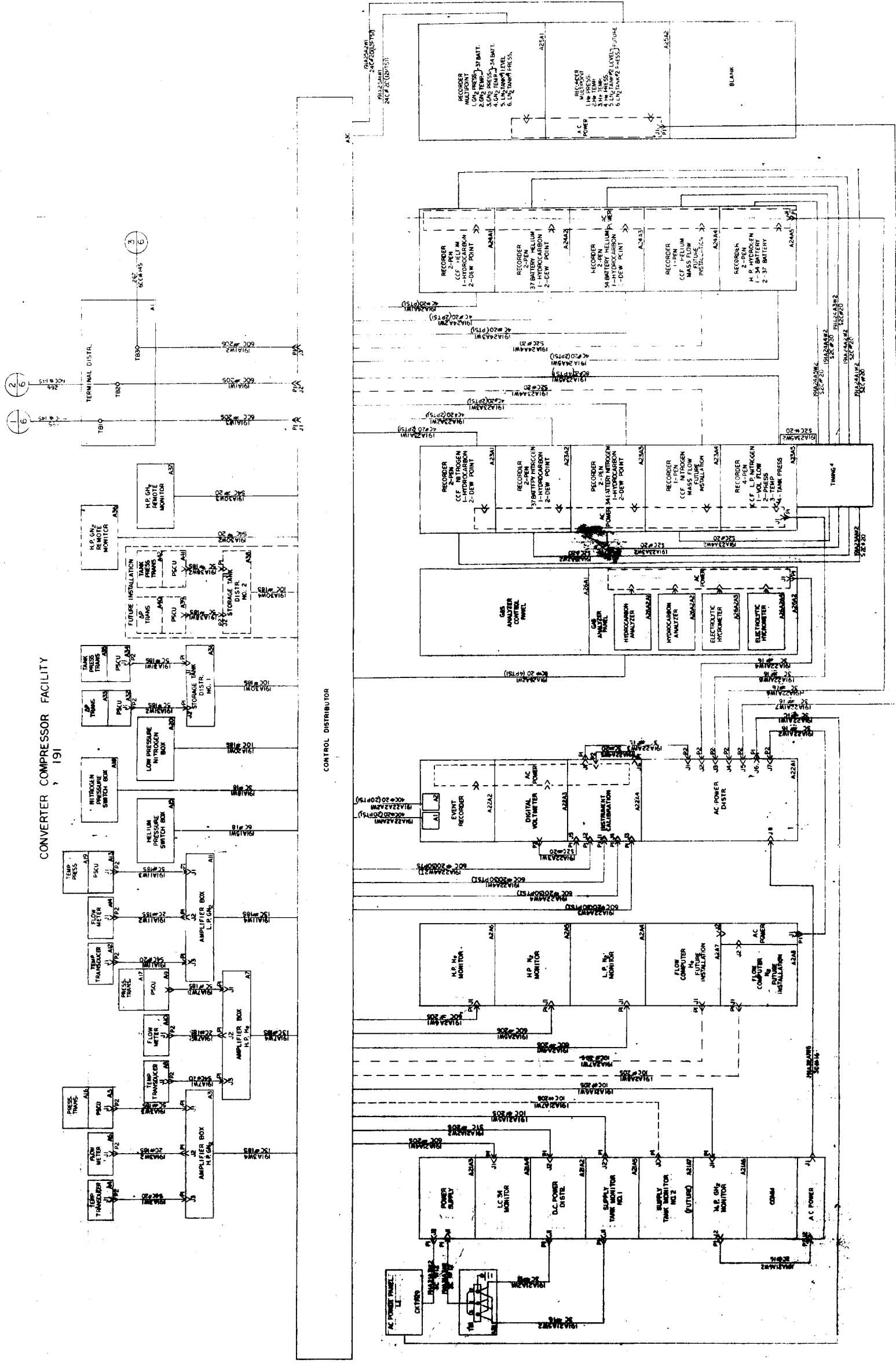


Figure 3-17. Electrical Control and Monitoring System, Converter-Compressor

SP-169-D
SECTION IV
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM


The ECS is not presently defined. Information pertaining to the ECS will be presented at a later date.

SP-169-D

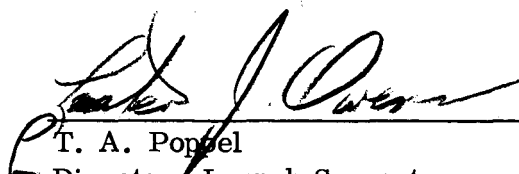
APPROVAL

SATURN IB ELECTRICAL GROUND SUPPORT
EQUIPMENT FOR LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

APPROVALS:



H. D. Brewster
Technical Staff,
Launch Support Equipment
Engineering Division



T. A. Poppel
Director, Launch Support
Equipment Engineering
Division KSC